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DRUG& CHEMICAL MARKETS

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A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 19

[NOVEMBER 8, 1922

VIOLATING GUARANTEED RIGHTS

Another proposed restriction by the Prohibition Unit has been disclosed to users of non-beverage alcohol who are warned that any violation of the law, however technical, comes under the "25 per cent liquidated damages" clause in the new regulations. When Drug & Chemical Markets announced in the issue of Oct. 18 that the use of alcohol was being regulated to death, an intimation of what was coming had reached a few manufacturers, but they were not prepared for the drastic ruling that they would be held responsible in onefourth the amount of the bond, which they are required to give when taking out a permit to use alcohol in their manufacturing operations, for every mistake by employees in neglecting to properly label containers at the factory, or securely lock storage rooms, or strictly observe the burdensome red-tape regulations in every technical detail.

The effect of the "25 per cent liquidated damages" clause is felt already in demands from bonding companies for more collateral as security. The bonding fee, which was originally \$2.50 per thousand and was later increased to \$10 will be increased probably when the insurance companies realize the full meaning of the new restrictions. This most recent effort to suppress the use of alcohol in the arts and industries, as a solvent or for medicinal purposes, apparently has the hearty support of the Prohibition Commissioner who said in a recent official report:

"Effectiveness of enforcement is shown by results in curtailing the source of supply of whiskey for medicinal use and grain alcohol for industrial and drug purposes, such curtailment being reflected in the reduction of tax-paid withdrawals of alcohol as measured in tax gallons."

The manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes free from the cumbersome regulations now being imposed upon the trade, is guaranteed in the Volstead Act. It is stated in sections 1 to 21 inclusive, specific provisions are made for the manufacture and distribution of "ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirit of wine, from whatever source or whatever processes produced." Section 13 provides that the non-beverage alcohol industry and other industries using such alcohol as a chemical raw material or for other purposes shall be regulated only for the purpose of placing the industry upon the highest possible plane of scientific and commercial efficiency consistent with the interests of the Government, and—

"Which shall insure an ample supply of such alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and the development of fuels, dyes, and other lawful products."

Gradually by insidious rulings the Prohibition Unit is drawing the net tighter and as the Prohibition Commissioner says with the result that the source of supply of whiskey for medicinal use and grain alcohol for industrial and drug purposes is being curtailed. But indirect methods of violating personal rights are as flagrant in the eyes of the law as would be an attempt to entirely suppress the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

SELLING CHEMICALS AND CHEMISTRY

Unless the chemists and makers of chemicals want a Chemical Show, any exposition, under whatever management, will sooner or later die of starvation. The drift toward a display of drums and autoclaves has been natural; but it was not inevitable, and it must be checked, for without a predominance of chemical exhibits there is no Chemical Show.

If the Chemical Show does what it might do, it can be a powerful medium of publicity for American chemistry and a profitable medium for sales of American chemicals. As such it would command the support of both scientists and manufacturers. That it has failed to accomplish either of these good purposes, is evident from the lost interest of both groups.

Very wisely, therefore, the Exposition Committee of the Salesmen's Association has put aside its investigation of the claims of the rival show managements, to make first an inquiry into the sentiment of the chemical industry. Very obviously, this Committee, which has been studying this subject carefully during the past month, is convinced that the Chemical Show idea is sound and that it offers to the industry tangible benefits.

In the circular letter of inquiry which the Association has sent out to leaders in all branches of the chemical field, a glimpse is given of a splendid plan. A Chemical Week! A Congress of Chemistry! Will the chemical men—the teachers, the technicians, the makers, the sellers, the users of American chemicals—catch this brilliant vision?

To bring to one common meeting place all scientific societies and trade associations connected with chemistry and chemicals; to join with them the organizations of great chemical consuming fields; to co-relate these programs; to combine the entertainment features of a score of big conventions; to handle the press publicity in a centralized bureau

that would get the story of chemicals into every newspaper in the land; to re-vivify the Chemical Show idea and make that Exposition all that it might be—this is a tremendous idea. It is practical too, if the industry appreciates what it would mean to get together periodically: to bring its customers to its show rooms and take them to its dinner; to demonstrate to the entire country the facts that chemistry is the basic science of modern life and that chemicals are essential to our prosperity, our health, our security. So great and so profitable are these benefits, that the chemical industry must make extraordinary efforts to make this brilliant vision of the Salesmen's an assured, successful fact.

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW

Lack of knowledge of the Volstead Act on the part of public officials, and some candidates for office, has been an amazing feature of the political campaign this year. A candidate for governor announced that he would restore the corner saloon should the voters elect him. The mayor of the leading city in the United States made a violent attack upon the head of a citizens' organization, who is president of one of the oldest wholesale drug houses in the country, because he issued a list of liquors for sale to firms holding permits. The Volstead Act says: "But nothing herein shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell liquor from furnishing price lists, with description of liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications or trade journals circulated generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations and like articles." [Section 17.]

The promise of the gubernatorial candidate to open the saloons in case he was elected needs no comment. It was meant for home consumption only, in the district in which he was speaking.

The buyer's paradise has been found. Leipzig held a fair and a purchasing agent from Argentina exchanged \$9,000 for marks when the rate was 2,300 marks for a dollar. He bought merchandise worth 5,000,000 marks and the goods were shipped. Having 17,500,000 left he remained over a few days and marks improved so much in value that he was able to exchange the balance for \$9,230, giving him more than he invested and he had the goods besides. No wonder people over there gave up business when it interfered with the pleasure of speculating in marks.

A paint chaser built in 1857 and still going strong is an interesting landmark at Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, according to an account in this issue of Drug & Chemical Markets. Evidently a good mixer and producing the goods, or it would have been on the pension roll long ago.

Last year the gas industry used more than 10,000,000 tons of coal and about 900,000,000 gallons of oil.

Many Men: Many Minds

The rumor that Henry Ford has made a contract with the Woolworth stores for placing a new Ford model on their counters is officially denied.

If you happen to remember that a friend bought German marks a year or more ago we advise against mentioning it to him at this time.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Let us boldly face the fact that we get in this world very much what we earn and deserve, and there is no surer way of being left out from whatever is going forward than a habit of claiming undue rewards.

-Arthur Benson.

Under the heading "Millions in it," James J. Montague says in his column in the "New York Tribune": "New England is taking up the beet industry. Beets, properly treated, can be made into excellent maple sugar, of which there is always an undersupply."

CHEMIST CLUB'S WELCOME TO HAMMER

F. E. Hammer, editor of the London "Chemical Age," in a gossipy letter to his paper, written during his American trip says: "It says something for the international relations already existing between the two countries that within a few minutes of arrival one found oneself in a sort of family party. There was H. C. Parmelee, whom I first met at a Savoy dinner to American journalists, presided over by Lord Burnham, and addressed by Mr. Balfour, as he then was, and who had remained through a sweltering afternoon at the docks to welcome me off the boat. There was our benign and spacious friend, Dr. Ellwood Hendrick, very happy in his memories of England, and eager in his inquiries about those he met there. There was Mr. Duggan, a former chairman of the club, incorruptibly English still, in spite of his twelve years' stay in the States, and looking forward to a visit to the old land a little later in the year.

"From some mysterious source was produced a mature liquor which served as a wonderfully good substitute for the real thing, and helped one to understand the philosophic spirit in which an American still regards prohibition. And later, round a small table, to a very select few, Hendrick read extracts from one of the choicest letters which that accomplished writer, Professor H. E. Armstrong, ever addressed to These matters, however, must wait for an intimate. the present, in order to allow a few words to be said of the voyage. A passenger, whose company helped to relieve what little monotony was experienced during the six days the voyage occupied, was Mr. Jasper E. Crane, European manager of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., who is paying a visit for a few weeks to the head office at Wilmington, and to several of the company's manufacturing plants. I understand that representatives of Brunner, Mond and Co. are here on a business visit, and the arrival of Sir William Alexander, now so well known in connection with the dyestuffs, is awaited with interest."

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will report export statistics monthly in greater detail after Jan. 1. Enlarged schedules for reporting exports have been completed by the bureau and are now in the hands of the public printers.

Customs Complications in the Tariff

Administrative Problems that will Hamper Importers and Manufacturers of Coal-Tar Products Pointed Out and Dissected

By GEORGE C. DAVIS, Formerly Adviser to the Senate Finance Committee in Framing the Tariff

ETRAMETHYLDIAMINOdiphenylmethane - Without counting the letters, this appears to be the longest word in paragraph 27 of the tariff act of 1922. To the chemist it is merely one of many coal-tar products, simple of pronunciation and spelling and easily identified, but to the layman it is a meaningless string of letters, almost impossible to pronounce and certainly impossible to remember.

Tetrameth, etc. etc. etc. etc. means nothing to the customs expert trained to construe and apply tariff provisions, nor do any of the other jawbreakers scattered through paragraphs 27 and 28. These paragraphs, from their technical side, are to him merely an astounding mass of language. The customs expert, certainly a layman when it comes to a highly technical subject of this character, may read the provisions through once, skipping 95 per cent that he does not comprehend, and then cast them aside saying, "Let the chemist worry-life is too short-he understands this jargon, I don't.

Those who deal in these products, or manufacture or use them, or the Government experts whose duty it is to classify them for duty and value them, must understand them, though it is hard for a layman to believe. The layman is lost in a forest of hard words and a maze of technical expressions, and if he is a general customs expert in the understanding, application and administration of all customs laws he naturally shirks the purely technical side.

Administration Work

The technical expert is exactly in the same boathe shirks the administration side. To him administration provisions, fine constructions of phraseology, the application of general and specific value provisions, the rules of entry, the declarations, oaths and other documents and papers necessary at time of entry, the principles of tariff construction and a hundred other matters applying as much to dyes and chemicals as to a shipment of harmonicas, are probably as meaningless as his scientific and technical specialty is to the general customs expert. And he consequently shirks this side of the question, a side much more vital to his interests from a dollar and cents angle, as far as customs is concerned, than the ability to determine whether or not dimethylphenylbenzylammonium has a purity of 30 percentum or not; a matter not at all important to an importer of this attractive article of commerce when he finds that the appraiser has doubled its value, or a matter not of immediate vital interest to the American manufacturer if be finds that this article is

George C. Davis is dean of customs appraisers and an expert in all matters pertaining to tariffs and procedure. He resigned from the United States Customs service; effective Nov. 1, and is now in private practice and adviser in customs matters to the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., of New York. Mr. Davis began his career in the Appraisers Warehouse, Chicago. In 1915 he was named by the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman of the first committee on appraisements. This committee reorganized the procedure for appraising incoming goods at every port of entry in the United States. He was assigned to the St. Louis Exposition and San Francisco Fair as the special representative of the United States Treasury Department.

Within the last two years Mr. Davis has served as adviser to the Senate Finance Committee as special treasury adviser in the framing of the tariff act

of 1922 .- Editor.

underselling his product in the market because the appraiser has returned it at half its value.

The purpose of this article is to bring home to the American manufacturer and the importer of coaltar products, the importance of the administrative side of this tariff act, leaving the pronunciation, spelling and degree of purity of the various products to the chemists, for upon the proper administration of this act, as it relates to dyes and chemicals, hangs the fate of the American industry, and also the fate of the importers interested in a fair competitive chance in the sale of comparable imported products and a fair chance to supply the users in this country with such products as are necessary and non-competitive.

The Appraiser's Staff

The Appraiser's Department at New York is well equipped for this work. At least it has a nucleus of trained experts to which an ample force can be added, and undoubtedly will be under the able admin-

istration of Mr. Kracke, the Appraiser of the Port, who is taking a particularly active interest in this difficult problem, pressed as he is with other problems affecting the entire body of imports.

Where Litigation Lurks

In the new tariff Paragraphs 27 and 28 in their provisions for rates of duty appear to be fairly straightforward. Certain questions of fact are to be found depending upon careful examination and chemical analysis. Paragraphs 27 and 28 have other provisions, however, not so easy of administration; the application of the American selling price of the United States value, and the determination of comparability. The principles of appraisement have been fairly well thrashed out during the years gone by in the application of foreign market value, but these principles in their relation to American price and United States value will undoubtedly be subject to much litigation.

The principal market place in a country as large as the United States will be difficult to fix. What constitutes a freely offered price will come in for its share of controversy. It has been usual in regard to foreign market value to prove the bona fides of an offer at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise by the placing and acceptance of an order for goods in stock, or active pricelists or catalogues, or an actual delivery of goods when an order is placed for future manufacture. How these principles will work out in a market as widespread and as diversified as markets usually are in the United States is hard to say, particularly with prices and discounts varying so greatly for the same commodity, as they do in this country.

"In the ordinary course of trade," a condition part of the value definitions, will undoubtedly have an important bearing, particularly with regard to "reparation" dyes now coming in which well might be termed an extraordinary or temporary condition of trade, and usual wholesale quantities and sales to the jobber or consumer will need more careful consideration than it was necessary to give to these questions in the more limited and smaller foreign markets.

The package and packing charge items, small as they may relate to one shipment, may loom large when considered in a yearly aggregate. Imported dyes and chemicals may not be sold in the same packages in which they are imported, consequently it may be necessary to adjust packing and package charge items at the time of appraisement. This subject, trivial as it may appear, up to the decision of the U. S. Customs Court of Appeals in the famous so-called Spingarn case, was one of almost continuous sitigation, dating back as far as the Act of 1883.

The portions of paragraphs 27 and 28 that contain the most "dynamite" from the standpoint of the customs man, particularly one familiar with appraisement and the procedure before our Board of General Appraisers, are those that relate to similar competitive articles manufactured or produced in the United States. In my opinion Congress should not have attempted to define this phrase. Court construction might place it within well defined and sharp cut limitations, but under the definition it has been widened to an extremely loose and elusive degree. I am afraid that in a court of law and under more or less strict rules of evidence, determination as to whether or not a coal-tar product accomplishes results substantially equal to those accomplished by the domestic product when used in substantially the same manner will be very difficult to determine by legal proof.

The Evidence Required

In a very general way I believe the appraiser will regard a product of foreign make as substantially equal and thus competitive if the domestic prototype, or any of them, can be successfully used in all manufacture in which the imported foreign material is customarily used, and I believe that consumers are being encouraged to submit documentary evidence, accompanied by sample dyeings through the use of the foreign material and the domestic prototypes, in support of any contention that on actual test they cannot successfully use any of the similar domestic products in place of the material sought to be imported. Such evidence should of course be given careful consideration in reaching conclusions as to whether or not the imported products should be regarded as competitive under the law.

Paragraph 1549 places certain coal-tar products on the free list that are not specially provided for in paragraphs 27 and 28. In this paragraph certain products are provided for eo nomine, or specifically by name, while others are provided for under more or less general terms. This paragraph, in its relation to paragraphs 27 and 28 of the dutiable list, will probably be subject to considerable litigation and value difficulties will undoubtedly arise, particularly in instances where products apparently covered by this paragraph and returned as free should be determined to fall under the dutiable paragraphs. Unless the appraiser takes particular care in securing the American selling price, or the United States value at the time of examination of these doubtful products, value difficulties will be encountered later.

Sub-section (f) Section 402, defines the American selling price of the article manufactured or produced in the United States. The qualifications for this value, as far as definition goes, are practically the same as those for the United States value, foreign value or export value, except that the packing charge provision is worded in a different manner in this definition than it is in the definition of the United States value. The American selling price includes the cost of all containers or coverings of whatever nature, and other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for delivery.

The American Selling Price

The application of American selling price to coaltar products has been quite widely discussed owing to the restriction placed upon this price in sub-division (4) of sub-section (a) of Section 402, defining for the purposes of this act the value of imported merchandise. It will be noted that sub-division (4) confines the use of the American selling price to similar competitive articles manufactured or produced in the United States of a class or kind upon which the President has made public a finding as provided for in sub-section (b) of Section 315. This apparently does not permit of the use of the American selling price as a value method unless the President has made public a finding. The finding provided for in sub-section (b) of Section 315 is that certain articles be appraised under the American selling price when after investigation on the part of the President, through the Tariff Commission, it is ascertained that such a step is necessary to equalize competitive conditions owing to the difference in costs of production between the foreign merchandise and the domestic. On the other hand, the provisions requiring that duty be taken upon the American selling price has no relation to the flexible tariff or the President's findings or proclamations. Paragraphs 27 and 28 specifically state that the ad valorem duties shall be based upon the American selling price as defined in sub-division (f) of Section 402 or any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States: consequently, irrespective of the ambiguity contained in the value provisions of Section 402, duty must be taken on the American selling price. This leads to a complication, of course more or less theoretical, but it is usually theoretical complications that cause most of the trouble in the construction of our tariffs. The complication would arise in Section 500-the duties of the appraiser-as it will be noted that in this section the appraiser is required by law to find the value of all imported merchandise. Technically, the only value that the appraiser can find is the value defined by Section 402, and Section 402 precludes the use of the American selling price unless accompanied by a finding of the President. However, the collector must take duty upon the American selling price and someone will have to find it. If the appraiser does not, under due solemnity of the statute itself, it may be that the collector will be compelled to call upon him informally for the value in the nature of information upon which to assess duty. This would bring up further complications, and the question would then arise as to whether the collector could assess the additional duty in instances where the appraised value was greater than the entered value. The question, in my opinion, while it permits of a good many finely spun constructions, can be worked out in a practical manner by the administrative officers without undue litigation.

Alcohol Ruling Arouses Manufacturers

Clause in Bond of Users of Non-Beverage Alcohol Calls for 25 Per cent Liquidated Damages for Any Kind of Violation of the Regulations Whether Technical or Otherwise—Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association Protests in Behalf of Trade—Richard H. Bond, Secretary, Outlines Burdensome Nature of Government Requirement—Insurance Companies Likely to Increase Premiums—Collateral to Cover Possible Penalty Already Being Demanded

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—A determined fight is being made by manufacturers who use non-beverage alcohol to obtain a revocation of Treasury Decision 3398, which is in the form of an amendment to Regulation 60, and which has been issued as substitute for Treasury Decision 3335, rescinded because of the vigorous protests of the manufacturers, including the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Treasury Decision 3398 contains a number of obnoxious provisions and is a drastic tightening up of the regulations under the Prohibition Act. The particular provision in which the manufacturers who are compelled to use non-beverage alcohol in their preparations are interested is the "25 per cent liquidated damage" clause, inserted in the bond which they are required to give to draw down alcohol and spirits. The bond, the regulation conforming thereto, reads in part as follows:

The Penalty in the Bond

"Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if there be any material false statement in the application for said permit or permits, or any modification thereof, or in any statement filed therewith pursuant to regulations, or if the principal shall not fully and faithfully comply with the terms of said permit or permits, supplementary thereto or any modifications, extensions or renewals thereof, and with all of the laws of the United States now or hereafter enacted, and regulation issued pursuant thereto as now existing or as may hereafter be amended, respecting intoxicating liquors, made by, issued to, or received by him by virtue of said permit or permits supplementary thereto, or any modifications, extensions, or renewals thereof, the said principal shall then pay as liquidated damages an amount equal to 25 per cent of the penal sum above named; and if the said principal shall further pay all taxes, assessments and penalties payable by the said principal under the National Prohibition Act as amended and supplemented and other internal revenue laws, and also all other lawful debts, obligations and undertakings which may be or may become owing to the United States, on account of the manufacture, use or disposition of any intoxicating liquors manufactured by, issued to, received or possessed by him under said permit or permits, supplementary thereto, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect."

Attention is called by Richard H. Bond, secretary of the National Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, who has been active in lining up the manufacturers interested against the decision, to the fact that the forfeiture of 25 per cent of the face of the bond is made effective upon a breach of the Prohibition law, or the regulations issued thereunder, no matter how technical such violation may be, nor whether the Gov-

ernment has lost or has not lost a nickel, nor whether any of the spirits drawn down have been used for improper purposes or not. This provision is held to provide a penalty far more severe than the criminal penalties provided in the law itself, and is in addition thereto.

After the 25 per cent of the face of the bond has been forfeited the manufacturer would not be released from his obligation under it, but would still have to pay all taxes, fines, assessments and penalties that might accrue from a breach of the law or regulations.

While the Internal Revenue Bureau seems to be certain that it has the legal right to make such a provision, the manufacturers believe the rule would have no standing in court if a test case were made.

Ignore Protest

A number of hearings have been held before Treasury officials. A full discussion wook place on Sept. 25 before Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue C. P. Smith, at which time not only the legality of the ruling, but the dire results to the industries that would follow its adoption were fully gone over. It was a matter of great surprise to the committee of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association that the decision with the "25 per cent liquadated damage" clause should have been promulgated after this hearing.

It is believed that no matter what may be the present attitude of the bonding companies as to the matter of raising premiums and requiring collateral from permitees whose bonds they undertake, the companies will eventually either decline to write this class of bond at all, or will increase premiums four or five fold, and demand collateral in addition. Then, too, if collateral is required (in some cases it is even now being asked) it will tie up the available working capital of many of the smaller concerns and seriously cripple many of the larger ones. When the present bonds were written the rates were \$2.50 per thousand; now they are \$10. With a bond of this kind, permitees, it is pointed out, would have no chance to save any part of the 25 per cent, because immediately a breach of the law or the regulations occurred, the Government would make demand for the 25 per cent liquidated damages and such collateral as permitees might have deposited with the bonding companies would be forfeited.

Strict Enforcement of Law

To show upon what trivial technicalities these forfeitures might be made, the case is mentioned of some employees of one of the largest and most reputable drug houses in the United States pouring alcohol 'rom one container into another. Quitting time had come and the workmen promptly stopped work. It developed that the container into which they were pouring the alcohol did not bear a statement on it that it contained alcohol, which was reported to the Prohibition Director by a disgruntled employee who was looking for a chance to make trouble, and the house had the greatest difficulty in preventing forfeiture and permanent cancellation of the permit. As it was the matter was held up for a long time before the concern was again allowed to go on with its business, and the company was forced to spend a large amount of money in efforts to straighten the matter out.

It is also pointed out that the order may be productive of very unjust discriminations. A small operator

whose bond is \$500. He commits a breach of the law or regulation and his 25 per cent liquidated damage forfeiture amounts to \$125. A large operator with a minimum bond of \$50,000 commits the same technical breach and at once a penalty of \$12,500 attaches to his bond.

All of the manufacturers interested have been communicated with and urged to make earnest representations to the members of the House and Senate to the end that the objectional regulation may be withdrawn. This has brought out the opposition of prohibition officials, who contend that there were no protests of consequence and that the change is really in the interest of the manufacturer. Efforts are now being made to counteract such claims and to prove that they are wholly misleading and without foundation.

HOW TO PROTEST BOND CLAUSE (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—A. Homer Smith, secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has the following to say about the alcohol bonds:

"It has been rumored that the Prohibition Unit included the '25 per cent liquidated damage' clause in the new permit bond, realizing that there was no authority for so doing under existing laws, but felt reasonably sure that the manufacturers feeling no other course was open to them, would make application for the new bonds without protest, which would be tantamount to giving the bond a lawful status. In view of this situation it is suggested that if a member desires to reserve its rights to contest the validity of the new form of bond, there be annexed to such bond when it is filed, a protest in substantially the following language:

"'Notice is hereby given that the undersigned files the annexed bond under protest and duress because the United States of America, its officers or agents are not authorized by the National Prohibition Act or other existing laws of the United States of America to compel or require the undersigned to furnish an undertaking containing the terms and conditions of the annexed bond as a condition precedent to the issuance of a permit to the undersigned to lawfully procure and use alcohol under Title 2, of the National Prohibition Act.'

"The filing of a protest in substantially the language above set forth, will, in the opinion of our General Counsel, enable a member to properly contest the validity of the bond, even if the government attempts to enforce the terms and conditions thereof."

CURTAILING INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

A statement issued by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, mimeographed by his department and sent out in a Treasury Department official business franked envelope under date of Oct. 27, reads as follows:

"Washington, Oct. 27.—Effectiveness of enforcement is shown by results in curtailing the source of supply of whiskey for medicinal use and grain alcohol for industrial and drug purposes, such curtailment being reflected in the reduction of taxpaid withdrawals of alcohol as measured in tax gallons.

"In the year ending June 30, 1921, withdrawals aggregated 26,275,605 gallons and in 1922 only 16,390,603 gallons. Red liquor withdrawals have been reduced from 12,500,000 gallons in 1920 to an estimate of about 2,000,000 gallons for this calendar year.

"Concentration of bonded supplies in a few centralized warehouses will also make for curtailment, and also result in an annual saving of \$300,000."

Trade Notes and Personals

It is reported in Baltimore that the Davison Chemical Co. has booked orders for not less than 20,000 tons of acid phosphate for Germany.

The Clarence Cottman Co., public weighers, warehousemen and handlers of heavy chemicals, Baltimore, has changed its corporate name to the Cottman Co.

A sulfur refinery covering a ground area of one hundred and thirty-seven feet square is to be erected at once on North Point street, San Francisco, by the San Francisco Sulphur Co.

W. M. McCormick, head of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, has been made general chairman of the campaign to raise \$51,000 by subscription for the work of the Salvation Army in Baltimore.

The D. H. Litter Co. has succeeded Litter & Allen, Inc. J. P. Allen is no longer connected with the company. The offices and telephone numbers will remain the same, and the new company will continue as manufacturers' selling agents.

The Cambridge & Paul Instrument Co. of America was recently incorporated by C. F. Hindle, Ossining, N. Y., for \$200,000, to manufacture scientific instruments. The Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., acted as representative of the company.

B. H. Brewster, Jr., president of the Baugh & Sons Co. and the Baugh Chemical Co., manufacturers of heavy chemicals and fertilizers, Baltimore and Philadelphia, sailed from New York Oct. 28 on the White Star liner Majestic to make an extended European trip.

The Institute of American Meat Packers, which met recently in Chicago, recommended that \$50,000 a year be spent in research work. The plans include the appointment of a director of research to be responsible for the entire scientific work of the institute. A series of lectures designed primarily to give men engaged in the packing business a general survey of the entire industry and of company organization and operation will be given by well known authorities in the industry.

About \$15,000,000 changed hands in a year in the alleged transfer of 80,000 gallons of alcohol by Louis and Abraham Auerbach and others, it was charged by Federal agents at Cleveland, O., when the Auerbach brothers, Morris Moss, Abraham Limbert, Moritz Cohen and Samuel Selker entered pleas of not guilty to indictments charging them with a conspiracy to evade the prohibition laws. The Auerbach brothers manufacture toilet preparations. They were held for trial under bonds of \$50,000 each.

The case of the Hubbard Fertilizer Co. of Baltimore against the American Trona Corporation for damages on the ground that the potash which the Trona Corporation supplied to the Hubbard company contained an amount of borax sufficient when put in a fertilizer mixture to destroy the crop of Maine potato growers who used the mixture, has come up in the Maryland Court of Appeals for argument. A decision is still to be announced. The Hubbard Company lost in the lower court and took an appeal. The appellant, it was stated at the time, paid out not less than \$325,000 to reimburse the Maine potato gowers who had been supplied with the mixture for the loss of crops sustained.

Efforts to Solve Dye Tariff Problems

Dr. E. H. Pickerell, of H. A. Metz & Co., Offers First Aid to Chief Camp of the Customs Division—Rulings of Treasury Department Considered Stringent—New York Chemist Suggests Methods for Reducing Penalties and Reappraisements to a Minimum—Declares a Published List of United States Selling Prices, Issued Officially by Government at Stated Intervals, Would Eliminate Litigation

With the announcement last week by the Treasury Department of the United States of the methods to be pursued by appraising officers in arriving at the United States value of imported merchandise, 40 days after the Tariff Act of 1922 became effective, new problems relating to coal-tar dyes confront the Customs Department. In anticipation of a few of the problems and in a spirit of co-operation with the Government, Dr. E. H. Pickerell, of H. A. Metz & Co., New York, has embodied some suggestions in a letter to Ernest W. Camp, chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department in Washington. In his memorandum, Dr. Pickerell cites the various cases as they may appear before the Board of Appraisers and suggests some methods of handling such cases which would be, he states, of mutual advantage to both importer and customs officials. Dr. Pickerell says in part:

"The following conditions are possible in the importation of coal-tar dyes under the tariff act of 1922:

"1. A dye may be entered as non-competitive and the appraiser may make return on a United States selling price higher than entered price.

"2. A dye may be entered as non-competitive with the United States selling price same as American sellprice, and appraiser return as a competitive dye.

"3. A dye may be entered as non-competitive with United States selling price either lower or higher than American selling price, and appraiser return as competitive dye.

"4. A dye may be entered as competitive and appraiser make return on an American selling price higher than entered price.

"5. A dye may be entered as competitive with American selling price same as United States selling price and appraiser return as non-competitive.

"Inasmuch as all coal-tar dyes, whether competitive or non-competitive, will be assessed rates of duty based upon the selling prices of these dyes or similar dyes in the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury should either waive the enforcement of additional duties and penalties as provided for in Section 489 of the tariff act on the importation of coal-tar dyes, or should promulgate regulations which would eliminate a very large percentage of the assessments of additional duties and penalties on the importation of coal-tar dyes, and consequent numerous reappraisements.

Stringent Penalties

"Section 489 when drafted was intended to relate to the importation of commodities, the ad valorem rates of duty on which should be based on foreign market values. The penalization provisions in this section are consequently very stringent, and to such a degree when applied to the entry of merchandise based on American selling prices, as to enact injustice. The importer of coaltar dyes may, to the best of his belief and information make entry based on American selling prices which would be lower than the selling prices used in appraise-

ment by the customs officials. It would be a decided injustice to penalize him, owing to the fact that the selling prices upon which he based his entry and paid duties should be less than the selling prices determined by the customs officials. The information contained on the invoices as to foreign market values, and descriptions presented by the importer when making entry would be correct in every detail, yet because of not knowing the exact selling price in the United States of the same or similar dyes, he would be penalized in accordance with the stringent penalization provisions as embodied in Section 489 of the tariff act. The Secretary of the Treasury should permit wide latitude in the application of this section to the administration of provisions relating to coal-tar dyes and other coal-tar products.

Prices Officially Fixed

"No doubt the publication periodically by the Secretary of the Treasury or some authorized customs official of selling prices in the United States of competitive and non-competitive dyes, which price could be used for a certain definite period by importers in the entry of coal-tar dyes, would eliminate most of the cases of assessments of additional duties and penalties. This list could be published weekly or monthly and the prices contained therein could be used by importers in the entry of coal-tar dyes for the ensuing week or month following the date of the publication of the list.

"In the event that the importer regarded that any of the prices published in this list were too high, he could make entry in accordance with the published price and obtain redress in an appeal or reappraisement before the Board of General Appraisers. If any domestic manufacturer regarded any of the prices as too low, he could likewise enter an appeal for reappraisement before the Board of General Appraisers in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 516 of the tariff act of 1922. No doubt a publication of the initial list of such prices of competitive and non-competitive dyes would require considerable time and effort on the part of the customs officials, but its republication from time to time would not require much time or effort.

Use of Bonding System

"In the event that it was held the Secretary of the Treasury had no legal right to publish such a list of prices which could be used by importers in the entry of coal-tar dyes and which the appraisers would recognize in the appraisement of coal-tar dyes, the Secretary of the Treasury could prescribe rules and regulations for declaration and entry of coal-tar dyes under Section 498, which provision covers entry under regulations. In that event, the importer's warehouse could te bonded and the coal-tar dyes on importation could. be delivered immediately to such warehouse, when official samples would be drawn by the United States customs samplers. Upon examination of such samples the appraiser would notify the importer as to values, whereupon entry would be made. This is the practice which is pursued today in the entry of merchandise when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the value thereof cannot be declared. The objection to such 'entry under regulations' is the amount of time which elapses from the date of receipt of merchandise by the importer in his warehouse and the time when he could make entry of values given him by the appraiser. No doubt this would be several days-possibly a week in most instances. The publication of a list of

prices would eliminate such delay, for the importer could make entry the day the merchandise is imported."

Calculating the American Value

Title IV, Section 402, paragraph (d) of the Tariff

Act of 1922 states:

"The United States value of imported merchandise shall be the price at which such or similar imported merchandise is freely offered for sale, packed ready for delivery, in the principal market of the United States to all purchasers, at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade, with allowance made for duty, cost of transportation and insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery, a commission not exceeding 6 per centum, if any has been paid or contracted to be paid on goods secured otherwise than by purchase, or profits not to exceed 8 per centum and a reasonable allowance for general expenses, not to exceed 8 per centum on purchased goods."

On coal-tar dyes the ad valorem duty is 60 per cent and a specific duty of 7 cents. Under these conditions the dutiable value of dyes purchased after Sept. 22,

1922, is worked out in this way:

Assuming a maximum allowance for profit of 8 per cent on a dye, the United States selling price of which is \$1.45 a pound, divide \$1.45 by 108 per cent, which gives \$1.34, leaving 11 cents for profit; dividing \$1.34 by 108 per cent gives \$1.24, leaving 10 cents for general expenses. Assuming three cents for cost of transportation, insurance and other expenses from place of shipment to New York and deducting from \$1.24 gives \$1.21, which includes the dutiable value and the duty. Subtracting 7 cents for specific duty gives \$1.14. Dividing \$1.14 by 160 per cent gives \$0.7125 as the dutiable value for non-competitive dyes.

The formula as first suggested by Dr. Pickerell for use in calculating duties on non-competitive dyes was based on a deduction of 16 per cent of the United States selling price for profits and expenses. In the concrete example assuming \$1.45 as a selling price, the dutiable value would then amount to 70 cents. The difference between the two methods is in favor of the Government to the amount of 1½ cents or 1¾ per cent.

In the case of goods purchased abroad and exported before the new tariff went into effect, and which goods arrived in the United States after the new tariff had gone into effect, the following basis for arriving at the dutiable value will be used: Deductions of 8 per cent for profits, 8 per cent for general expenses, and transportation and insurance charges are made as in the previous examples. This leaves the amount which includes the dutiable value and the duty of 30 per cent ad valorem plus a specific duty as the case may be under Section 500 of the Act of Sept. 8, 1916. In the concrete case above quoted the \$1.21 would then be divided by 130 per cent, giving 93 cents as the dutiable value, and subject to the 60 per cent ad valorem duty provided for in Paragraph 28 of Title 1.

Competitive dyes manufactured in the United States are covered by Title IV, Section 402, paragraph (f)

which states that:

"The American selling price of any article manufactured or produced in the U. S. A. shall be the price including the cost of all containers and coverings of whatever nature and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for delivery at which such article is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal market of the United States, in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market and

the price that the manufacturer, producer or owner would have received or was willing to receive for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities, at the time of exportation."

The average selling price of dyes in the United States in 1921 was 83 cents and under the present tariff ruling competitive dyes appear to be well protected. Non-competitive dyes, however, are subject to a high tariff which ultimately is paid by the consumer.

As to the standards to be adopted, paragraph 28 of

Title 1 provides as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt a standard of strength for each dye or other article which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the commercial strength in ordinary use in the United States prior to July 1, 1914; that if a dye or other article has been introduced into commercial use since said date then the standard of strength for such dye or other article shall conform as nearly as practicable to the commercial strength in ordinary use; that if a dye or other article was or is ordinarily used in more than one commercial strength, then the lowest commercial strength shall be adopted as the standard of strength for such dye or other article.

Plans are said to be under way for the installation of a chemical laboratory in New York equipped to make analyses of dyes in order to check the strength and purity of imported dyestuffs.

NO GUARANTY WITH ALIEN COMPANY SALE

An order by the United States District Court denying an application for a preliminary injunction to restrain Alexander F. Stoeger from selling or dealing in Hunyadi Janos water was affirmed last week by the Circuit Court of Appeals. The action was brought by the Hunyadi Janos Corporation, which procured all of the American rights, including the trade marks, by their purchase from the Alien Property Custodian, who seized the property during the war.

The question before the District Court was whether a business sold by the United States Government and bought in good faith can be subjected to competition using the same trade-mark, the most valuable part of the property purchased. Before the war the Hungarian spring producing the water was owned by Andreas Saxlehner. During the argument in the lower court it was alleged that some form of an agreement existed between Mr. Saxlehner and the defendant.

In its opinion the Court stated that the allegation as to collusion between the two was without importance unless the New York house possessed exclusive and independent rights, which was nowhere alleged.

The Treasury Department has been asked to decide the duty on lampblack. The question is whether it shall be assessed with duty under the coal-tar provisions in Paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act at 7c per pound specific and at 60 per cent as a finished product or 45 per cent as an intermediate, or is dutiable under the provision for lampblack in Paragraph 73 at 20 per cent.

The Standard Chemical Co., Omaha, Neb., has moved into its new factory. The company manufactures coaltar disinfectants, and live stock, veterinarian, and poultry preparations. John W. Gamble is president.

Fire on Oct. 22, destroyed a portion of the plant of the Plough Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., with loss of about \$125,000. The company is planning for the early rebuilding of the works.

Exports of Heavy Chemicals Increasing

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.-Although the export figures of "Chemicals and Allied Products" for the first nine months of 1922 still show a decrease over the corresponding period of 1921, the proportion of decrease continues to be lessened, says the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce, until the decrease is only one-half of one per cent, the figures being, for 1922, \$79,741,439, and for 1921, \$80,193,257. The increases and decreases remain in about the same general classes, namely, fertilizers, explosives, and naval stores, gums and resins, for increases, and in coal-tar chemicals, and pigments, paints and varnishes for decreases.

Of the heavy chemicals exported, the largest increases are as before in caustic soda and borax, the per cent of increases being 330 and 210, respectively. Although expansion occurred in these two sodium compounds, and there was also an increase in soda silicate (water glass), other sodium compounds did not fare as well, the exports of soda ash diminishing from \$646,-291 in 1921 to \$502,518 in 1922, and of sal soda from \$154,191 to \$134,908. The following table shows some of the most important increases and decreases:

	JanSer	t., 1921	JanSer	ot., 1922
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Acetate of lime	12,971,575	283,711	22,884,395	45,137
Calcium carbide	9,252,730	478,477	10,844,493	536,297
Bleaching powder	12,045,336	343,074	29,650,830	485,523
Copper sulfate	3,110,487	195,030	4,574,375	218,733
Glycerin	1,156,146	198,417	2,422,461	354,558
Bicarbonate of soda	8,371,534	225,819	11.852,935	256,332
Benzol	64,161,598	2,744,346	64,109,833	2,110,631
Other color, dyes and stains		4,089,897	*****	2,736,177
Sulfuric acid	10,070,572	229,553	10.943,370	167,067
Formaldehyde		275,901	*****	149,425

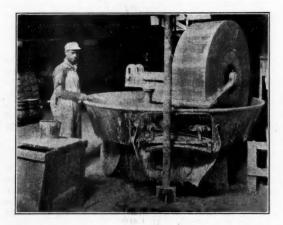
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations show a marked improvement over last year, increasing 9 per cent from \$9,685,444 to \$10,596,314. Owing to the fact that details for the corresponding period of 1921 are not available, it is impossible to say just which item has increased the most. For the month of September, 1922, the exports of antitoxines, serums and vaccines equaled 51,180 pounds, valued at \$40,354.

Gains for the period under discussion over the corresponding period of 1921 occurred in the exports of explosives (55 per cent), perfumery and toilet waters (30 per cent) and fertilizers (7 per cent), exports of explosives increased from \$1,515,205 (6,343,754 pounds) to \$2,350,539 (12,979,433 pounds), and of perfumery and toilet waters from \$3,515,070 to \$4,552,619. Foreign sales of dentifrices for the month of September surpassed by nearly \$60,000 (75,000 pounds) that of any other month of the current year. Of the amounts of fertilizers exported for the nine months of 1922, shipments of ammonium sulphate continued to increase from \$4,119,858 in 1921 to \$7,075,225 in 1922, and superphosphates from \$94,030 to \$317,087, while phosphate rock decreased from \$5,803,811 to \$4,442,948.

For the first time since the start of the World War, says a German report, Germany's potash production this year promises to exceed the 1913 output. The total sales at home and abroad during 1922 are expected to reach 12,500,000 double hundredweights. In 1913 the potash output was approximately 11,000,000 double hundredweights. A further increase in price seems unavoidable, as potash prices have not kept pace with the rise in other fertilizers.

Paint "Chaser," Built in 1857, Still in Use

N old "chaser" established in 1857 in the paint works of Harrison Brothers at Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, now operated by the du Pont Co., is still in use after 65 years service. The building in which it stands was the first one erected



on the present site by Harrison Brothers. The structure was intended for paint grinding operations, and is now used for the manufacture of white bases and for storage. It is a landmark of historical interest because the Harrison Brothers' business was founded in 1793, a few years before the du Pont Co. was established. The plant covers 37 acres and comprises 80 buildings.

The expansion of the du Pont interests by absorbing the oldest paint concern in the United States was the natural result of the relation of the paint industry to the manufacture of explosives, due to the production of heavy chemicals, sulfuric and acetic acids, sulfate of alumina, the firmer grades of alum and alumina hydrate. The manufacture of colors has a close relation, also, to the production of dyes. The elaborate chemical laboratory through which the Harrison Brothers controlled the intricate chemical processes in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and colors alsobrought the paint works and the du Pont organization into intimate relations.

The old "chaser," originally used for condensing dry materials in the manufacture of putty, is now used for mixing shade cloth whites and stiff bases for industrial purposes. It is located exactly where it was placed in 1857.

Predictions that the new United States tariff would cut down German shipments to the United States have not come true, according to the American Consulate. Shipments have shown no signs of declining, it is stated. Price cutting to maintain the volume of trade, however, is admitted.

DECREASE IN OUTPUT OF ACIDS IN 1921

Value of Sulfuric, Nitric and Mixed Acids \$20,529,000 Compared with \$31,470,000 in 1919—Statistics of Production by Companies Primarily Engaged in Making Other Products

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8 .- The Department of Commerce announces that reports made to the Bureau of the Census show a considerable decrease in the activities of the establishments engaged chiefly in the manufacture of sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and mixed acid during the year 1921 as compared with 1919. The total value of products reported for 1921 amounted to \$20,529,000, and for 1919 to \$31,470,000, a decrease of 34.8 per cent. Of the 35 establishments reported in 1921, 5 were located in New Jersey; 5 in Pennsylvania; 4 in Ohio; 3 each in California and New York; 2 each in Maryland and Virginia, and 1 each in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. New Jersey, the leading State in the industry in 1921, produced 27 per cent of the total value of products in that year.

Detailed statistics of production for the years 1921 and 1919 are given below. These acids are also produced to a very considerable extent by establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of other products: Sulfuric acid by manufacturers of fertilizers, explosives, chemicals in general, and petroleum refineries, and nitric and mixed acids by manufacturers of explosives and chemicals in general. Hence the production here reported is not to be taken as representing total production. The table shows for 1919 the percentage which the production of establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of these acids constituted of the aggregate production reported for all industries. Corresponding figures for 1921 are not available.

	1921	1919	***	P.c. of decrease
Total value of products	\$20,528,900	\$31,470,500		34.8
Sulfuric acid (basis 50° Be) Tons (2,000 lbs.) Value	1,457,500 \$15,332,700	1,685,300 \$18,113,000	50.6	13.5 15.3
Average value, ton Nitric acid—	\$10.50	\$10.75		3
Value Value, ton	2,110 \$363,700 \$172	3,150 \$536,700 \$170	16.2	33.0 32.2
Mixed acid— Tons (2,000 lbs.)	16,400	28,200	60.7	41.8
Value	\$1,316,000 \$30	\$2,671,500 \$95	***	50.7
All other products	\$3,516,500 tion all in	\$10,149,300 dustries.	•••	65.4

CUSTOMS COURT JUDGE RESIGNS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Nov. 8.—Judge Marion De Vries, presiding judge of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, resigned Nov. 1. He will practice law in New York and Washington, in association with Thomas J. Doherty, who for many years was an assistant counsel for the Government in the prosecution of import customs cases, and in later years has been employed by a large mercantile house as its customs representative.

In another month, Judge De Vries would have completed thirty-five years of continuous public service. He was assistant district attorney five years in California, and served two terms as representative in Congress from that state, resigning in 1900. He entered the customs service as a member of the Board of General Appraisers, Aug. 22, 1900, and was president of that board from 1906 to 1910.

URGE SUPPORT FOR CHEMICAL SHOW

The Advisory Committee of the Ninth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, of which Charles H. Herty is chairman, has issued a notice to exhibitors at previous expositions urging them to support the exhibition to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York, Sept. 17, 1923. The announcement says in part:

"Grave problems confront the chemical industry, and its future success depends upon united effort. Obviously the distribution of forces between competitive expositions would be disastrous. Furthermore, there are those whose interests are contrary to the interests of the American chemical industry, and they are watching closely for opportunity to widen any apparent breach in our ranks. The present management has always conducted a national exposition of chemical industries, and will continue to do so. This is a definite policy, adopted with the full approval of the Advisory Committee. We feel that the national character of the exposition has been productive of a fine spirit among exhibitors and has created a distinctly favorable public impression.

"Recently there has been considerable loose talk and vague criticism of the Exposition and its management. No formal complaint has been brought to the attention of this Committee, despite determined efforts to seek out the sources of dissatisfaction. Minor criticisms have occasionally arisen, and these have been readily corrected. More exhibitors have signed contracts for the 1923 Exposition than in any previous

year at the corresponding date."

GERMAN SEIZURE SUIT TO BE TRIED

Federal Judge Knox denied last week a motion made by Francis P. Garvan, as Alien Property Custodian, and John Burke, as Treasurer of the United States, for the dismissal of suits instituted by the Synthetic Patents Co., Inc., for the return of overpayments made to them and to Christian Hess, Carl Duisberg and Rudolph Mann, citizens of Germany. The amount claimed is \$768,131.95.

The three aliens formerly owned all of the stock of the company, which was seized during the war and sold by the Alien Property Custodian to Sterling Products, Inc., a West Virginia corporation. The proceeds were turned over to Mr. Burke, then Treasurer of the United States. The motion to dismiss the action was made on the ground that the agreement between the plaintiff and the enemy defendants called for payments out of accumulated surplus which was illegal.

"From a moral standpoint," said the Court, "the money should be returned to the plaintiff, and, in my judgment, such return should be compelled by law. In view of the allegations of plaintiff's bills I cannot say that plaintiff's hands are clean. Undoubtedly there is some ground for such suspicion. The true intent and purpose of the agreements can be ascertained upon the trial."

Lehn and Fink of New York will open an office in New Orleans. The company has signed a lease for part of a building at Carondelet and Union streets. One of the considerations which induced the selection of New Orleans for a depot was a saving of freight by the ship routes.

The Federal Enameling & Stamping Co. Thompson avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa., is planning a three-story plant addition. C. E. Christian is in charge.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Air Reduction 621/2	63	Heyden Chem 27%	3
*Allied Chem. & D. 79	7938	Hooker Electro 55	65
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.113	114		
Am. Ag. Ch 3234	33	Hooker Electro. pf 60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf 63	64	*Int. Agricult 61/2	9
*Am. Chicle 71/2	9	Int. Agricult., pf 311/2	33
*Am. Chicle, pf 20	29	*Int. Nickel 1478	15
*Am. Cot. Oil 241/2	25	*Int. Nickel, pf 76	80
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf 47	50	*Int. Salt 75	
*Am. Cyan 15	20	*Mathieson Alk 531/2	54
*Am. Cyan., pf 53	56	Merck & Co., pf 711/2	741/2
*Am. Druggist S 57/8	63/6	Merrimac 83	88
Am. Glue 40	46	Mulford Co 35	40
Am. Glue, pf 65	70	Mutual Co150	
*Am. Linseed 361/4	3634	*National Lead1151/2	1161/2
*Am. Linseed, pf 571/2	59	*National Lead, pf.112	113
*Am. Malt 12	13	N. J. Zinc163	166
*Am. Zinc 1854	181/2	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Amer. Zinc, pf 543/4	55	Parke, Davis & Co.103	104
Atlas Powder150	157	Penn. Salt 811/2	821/2
Atlas Powd., pf 90	92	People's Gas. Chi., 931/2	94
British Am. Chem., 1		Procter & Gamble124	128
By. Prod. Co 57	65	Procter & Gam., pf102	106
Carborundum135	1351/4	Rollin Ch 50	60
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Rol. Ch., pf 80	90
Casein Co 30	45	Royal Bak. Po118	125
Celluloid Co 92	98	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 97	99
Celluloid Co., pf106	1061/2	Sherwin-Williams 29	291/2
Ches. Mfg215	230	Sherwin-W., pf 93	97
		Stand. Ch 90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf110 Com'l Solv. A 49	115	Swan & Finch 30	32
Do B 40	491/4	*Tenn. C. & Chem 9	91/8
*Corn Products1303/4	42	*Tex. Gulf. Sul 66	661/2
*Corn Products13094	131	Union Carbide 631/4	6334
*Corn Products, pf121 *Davison Chem 321/2	124		
Davison Chem 321/2	3234	Union Sulphur 78	80
Dow Chem	200		485/6
Dow Ch., pf	103		
Du Pont de Nem. 156	158		941/5
*Du P't de Nem.Db, 85	87	*Un. Dyewood, pf 51	513/4
Eastman Kodak 845%	847/8		56
Eastman Kodak, pf.108	2021	Un. Gas, Imp., pf. 55½ U. S. Gypsum 67	671/3
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 2234	227/8		69
Freept. Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al 68%	101
Grasselli128	132	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 991/2	27
Grasselli, pf100	1011/2	*VaCar. Ch 26	65
Hercules Powder195	200	*VaCar. Ch., pf 62	
Hercules Powd., pf.103	105	*V. Vivaudou133%	131/2
*Listed on	New Yo	rk Stock Exchange	

JUDGMENTS IN CHEMICAL TRADE

Jos. C. Reid & Co., Inc., against the North Hudson Color & Chemical Co., \$723.

National Gum & Mica Co., against the Ruskin Paper Box Co., \$392.

The Pfaudler Co., against the Technical Products Co., \$476.

L. J. Nulty Corp., against the A. & G. Perfumery Co., \$347.

I. Gainsburg against the Non-Corrosive Paint Co., Inc., Jesse J. Watts, J. K. Codina, John Moriarty, and Roe Wells, \$4,231.

Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., against the Towlin & Porney Laundry System, \$352.

Pharmaceutical Supply Co., Inc., against Bernard Axelrod, \$148.22.

Geo. F. Taylor & Co., Inc., against the Superfos Co., Inc., \$1,115.10.

G. Berman, against the Mason Coal & Chemical Co., \$2,077.

The City of New York, against the Coronet Cork & Seal Co., \$386.

The City of New York, against the Atlantic Turpentine & Refining Co., \$2,982.

Arkell & Douglass, Inc., against Frank Diaz, \$6,028.

BELIEVES PRICES WILL STAY UP

Prof. Chas. J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard Committee on Economic Research, in an address at the Harvard Club, Boston, said the committee could not accept the conclusion that prices must return to pre-war normal, because prices had reverted to their former levels after previous periods of currency inflation in the early and middle parts of the nineteenth century.

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. SHOWS DEFICIT (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 8.—The annual report of the Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., covering the twelve months ended March 31 showed a deficit of \$624,088. The working profit was \$20,861, but deductions for decline in inventory values, reserve for depreciation and interest resulted in this large deficit. President David Gilmour stated that the exchange situation in Europe had enabled alcoholic and acetic products to come into the market at extremely low prices, while in the United States the large stocks of wood products held a year ago had hardly been diminished to-day.

Measures had been taken to meet the conditions likely to prevail for the next year by writing down the value of inventories to a level which it is expected they will realize under the present market outlook. The total reduction applied to inventory values was \$521,322. The wood chemical industry, however, has shown distinct signs of improvement during the last few weeks both as regards volume and prices. The company is now operating on a basis of 60 per cent capacity as compared with 20 per cent during the summer months, and the outlook is such as to warrant the belief that this improvement will be maintained for some time. The value of the year's sales was \$2,238,128.

VERDICT IN MIDVALE CHEMICAL SUIT

In the suit brought by beneficiaries of a trust fund in connection with the sale of the Midvale Chemical, of Elizabeth, N. J., Judge Mountain of Newark awarded a verdict of \$32,770 in favor of the beneficiaries, and \$773 to E. C. Klipstein, in a counter suit. The dispute arose over an agreement to purchase the chemical plant.

The beneficiaries sued for the profits and damage to machinery of one of the buildings, which resulted from a fire July 6, 1917, while Klipstein was in possession.

In his counter suit Klipstein alleged that he entered into a contract with the Midvale concern by which it was to sell him 3,000,000 pounds of aniline oil when he ordered deliveries. He alleged that he ordered 1,750,000 pounds, but received only 1,016,987 pounds. He further alleged that he had to go into the open market and buy aniline oil at an advanced price. The amount Klipstein sued for was what he alleged he lost by the failure of the Midvale concern to deliver the oil.

The General Asphalt Co, has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1. For the first nine months of the year, it was declared, operating results showed a profit. The quarterly disbursement amounts to \$90,000. Improvement in the company's business since July 1 is evidenced by the fact that for the first six months of the current year there was an operating loss of \$272,000.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Co. has drawn a certain amount of its outstanding ten-year convertible sinking fund 8 per cent gold bonds, due 1931, for redemption. The bonds will be redeemed on Jan. 1, 1923, at 105.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. reports net earnings of \$1,732,521 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, after charges and taxes, against \$763,053 in the same period last year.

The China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd., has satisfied a judgment for \$117.95, entered against it, in favor of the Raritan Chemical Works, April 13, 1921.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, See Chemicals, page 1202

TIN, LEAD AND ZINC PRODUCTS HIGHER

Demand for Copperas Continues Heavy and Supplies Are Low—Salt Cake Is Scarce—Insecticide Makers Buying Copper Sulfate—Heavy Acids in Better Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Lead Acetate, 1/2c tb.

Lead Carbonate, 1/2c tb.
Lead Sulfate, 1/2c tb.
Tin Crystals, 2c tb.

Declined

Sodium Prussiate, yel., 3/4c tb.

Trend of the Market

2.00		ALC: 4MAGE	T. M. C.			
	Today		Last Month			Pre- War
Acetic Acid, Glacialtb. Sulfuric Acid, 66 degton Bleaching Powder,				\$.10 17.00	\$.19½ \$5.00	\$.07 20.00
Works	5.90 .06½ .07½ 1.80	1.80		2.25 5.00 .06 .0734 2.16	9.50 20.00 .87 .351/2 3.50	1.50 4.50 .08 .043/5
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.100 lbs. Potassium Bichromatelb.		3.55	3.50	4.00	9.50 .65	1.42
Average	3.066	3.066	3.063	3.427	11.06	3.14

The steady advances in the price of tin, lead and zinc during the last few weeks have placed the compounds of these metals in a strong position. crystals for November delivery were advanced in price due to the sharp advances in the price of tin during October. The advance was based on the average price of tin for the preceding month. Makers of lead products have announced an advance in prices, the increase being due to the higher cost of pig lead. Demand for heavy chemicals has been steady though the volume of business has been smaller. A scarcity still exists in a few items. Alums are very scarce due to lack of raw materials and makers are unable to make prompt shipment. Demand for copperas has been gaining and supplies are low. Salt cake is also in small supply and there is little hope of improvement for some time. The arsenic situation is unchanged with buyers showing little interest in present prices. Copper sulfate is more active, insecticide makers having resumed operations. Soda ash and caustic soda are in good demand at unchanged prices. Heavy acids are reported to be in better demand. Prussiate of soda is easier.

Acid, Acetic—Continues in steady demand with prices firm at recent levels. 28 per cent in carlots of barrels at works quoted at \$2.92½ @\$3.00 as to maker. 56 per cent named at \$5.85 @\$6.00. 70 per cent at \$7.31 @\$7.52. Glacial named at \$11.41 @\$13.50.

Acid, Lactic—Makers hold prices unchanged on scattered demand. 22 per cent dark in barrels offered at 4c@4½c. Light at 5½c@6c. 44 per cent 9½c@10c. Light 10½c@12c. 66 per cent 16c. 80 per cent imported at 14½c@15c.

Acid, Muriatic—Demand becoming more active with prices quoted at a range as to maker. 20 deg, in carlots of carboys at works named at \$1.10@\$1.25 per 100 pounds. Tanks at 90c@\$1.10. 18 deg, in carlots

quoted from \$1.00@\$1.10. 22 deg. in carlots at \$1.50@\$1.75.

Acid, Nitric—Offered at a range as to maker. 36 deg. quoted at \$4.50@\$5.00 in carlots. 38 deg. named at \$5.00 and 40 deg. at \$5.25 in carlots

Acid, Sulfuric—Better demand in consuming industries. 66 deg. acid is offered at \$14.00@\$15.00 ton in tank cars. In carlots of carboys at 95c@\$1.25. 60 deg. named at \$9.00@\$11.00 as to maker in tanks. Oleum quoted at \$17.00@\$18.00 ton.

Acetone—Steady at recent prices named by makers. C. P. in drums at works named 18½c for carlots, and in smaller lots at 19c. Second hands quoted at 18½c@19c.

Alums—Scarcity of supplies makes prompt shipment difficult. Ammonia in lump at works quoted at \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Ground at \$3.50@\$3.65. Powdered \$3.90. Potash strong at \$4.50 at works. Chrome named at 5½c@6c at works. Soda ground in barrels at 3½c.

Aluminum Sulfate—Iron free in bags named at \$2.80. Imported at \$2.50@\$2.62½. Commercial quoted at \$1.40@\$1.50. Supplies reported scarce.

Ammonium Chloride—White granulated named by makers at 7½c at works. Imported on spot held at 6½c. Gray in little demand at 7½c@75%c for domestic and 8c@8½c for imported.

Ammonium Sulfate—Demand for export reported good at \$3.55 f. a. s. In bulk at works named at \$3.25 and in single bags at \$3.30.

Arsenic—Few offering at 101/4c101/2c though generally named at 101/4c for imported goods. Buyers showing little interest at present prices though higher prices appear to be in store.

Barium Chloride—Imported in barrels, spot, named at \$90.00@\$95.00. Domestic in bags at works quoted at \$90.00@\$100.00. Demand falling off somewhat and prices are easier.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are taking contracts for next year at \$2.00. Spot supplies are scarce and one factor has advanced price to \$2.40. Demand is strong.

Calcium Acetate—Operations are being resumed in many plants with present prices. Quoted at \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

Copper Sulfate—Improved inquiry from insecticide makers and movement increasing. Quoted at \$5.90 in carlots and \$6.25@\$6.50 as to quantity on spot. Powdered named at \$6.75 in carlots.

Copperas—Continues scarce with demand increasing. Increasing activity of iron trades will improve situation. In bulk named at \$18.00@\$21.00 ton. In bags at \$23 and in barrels \$25 for carlots at works.

Glauber's Salts—Demand from textiles industries has improved. Supplies are more plentiful with arrival of cooler weather. Technical quoted at \$1.10@\$1.25 in bags at works. Barrels at \$1.25@\$1.40. U. S. P. in carlots of barrels named at \$1.40 at works. Imported in little demand at 85c.

Lead Acetate—High costs of production reason for advance in price. Crystals named at 12c at works. Broken at 11½c. Granular at 11¾c. Powdered in barrels at 12¾c at works.

Potash Caustic—Quiet with imported quoted at 63/4c@63/4c. Domestic at 8c@9c at works. German potash prices reported increased 92 per cent.

Potassium Chlorate—Powdered on spot is named at 7½c@8c. Crystals quoted at 9c. Imported is offered at 7½c. Demand is steady.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow is firm with sellers asking 38c@39c. Red is offered at 85c@90c as to quantity and seller.

Soda Ash—Present demands are strong and makers busy meeting orders. Quotations are unchanged at \$1.20 for light, basis 48 per cent in carlots at works. Ex-warehouse quotations at \$2.01. Dense on contract at \$1.25. Spot \$2.07.

Soda, Caustic—Steady demand is keeping makers sold up. Rail embargo is hampering deliveries. Contract prices unchanged at \$2.50 basis 60 per cent. Exwarehouse prices \$3.72 in drums. Flake at \$4.16. Outside brands offered for export at \$3.40. Inside brands at \$3.55@\$3.60.

Sodium Prussiate—Market is easier with offerings at 22c@22½c as to seller.

DECREASE IN SALT PRODUCTION

Companies engaged in the manufacture of salt report to the Census Bureau a total value of output during 1921 amounting to \$32,539,107, and for 1919 \$37,513,-821, a decrease of 13.3 per cent. There were corresponding decreases in the number of persons employed and in the amount paid during the year for salaries and wages, but there was a slight increase in the cost of materials. Of the 75 establishments reporting in 1921, 18 were located in Michigan, 13 each in California and Kansas, 12 in New York, 5 each in Ohio, Utah and West Virginia and 2 each in Louisiana and Texas. Michigan, the leading state in 1921, produced 31.3 per cent of the total value of products in that year. In October, the month of maximum employment, 6,246 wage earners were reported, and in January, the month of minimum employment, 4,988—the minimum representing 79.7 per cent of the maximum.

SHARP DECLINE IN NITRATE SALES

October witnessed a sharp decline in nitrate sales in Chile as compared with the September figures, according to Commercial Attache McQueen's monthly cable to the Department of Commerce, although during the last few days of the month there was renewed activity. The copper market, too, was quiet. However, notwithstanding the nitrate and copper situation, both domestic commerce and manufacturing industries continued active.

Exports of nitrate during September amounted to 116,000 metric tons, which is an increase over the month of September, 1921, of 81,000 tons. Nitrate on the coast that has been purchased and is awaiting shipment as of October 15, is calculated at 263,000 English tons.

The Australian embargo against the importation of calcium carbide has been removed on account of the Tasmanian plant being unable to supply requirements, according to a cable from D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. After Dec. 1 importations from all countries will be unrestricted.

F. Swift Gibson, chemicals, Philadelphia, now has New York offices at 29 Broadway, telephones Whitehall 1194-95.

Heavy Chemical Notes

The warehouse of the Plough Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., was destroyed by fire Oct. 22, caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. The loss is estimated at \$125,000.

Extensive deposits of kaolin, graphite, and manganese have been discovered in the province of Odessa. Russia, according to a report received from that country. Work has already begun on these deposits. Bismuth in large quantities has also been discovered in the Trans-Baikal province, in the Far Eastern Republic.

Chlorate of soda and perchlorate of ammonia are offered to American buyers by a firm in Turin, Italy, which will quote c. i. f. New York on terms of cash against documents. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chemical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, upon reference to No. 71572.

The French Government has sanctioned the importation from Germany of 500,000 tons of synthetic azote annually in order to intensify fertilization and to bring up the production of cereals, which for years has been 25 per cent per acre less than that of Germany. There is a plan on foot for the establishment of a plant in France for the manufacture of this product and other synthetical chemical products.

The first synthetic nitric acid plant in Russia has been recently opened in a small town near the Black Sea. The Russian Government has offered important concessions to foreign capital for the establishment of three such factories. The liquid ammonia process is used with a platinum compound as a catalyst in the oxidation reaction. The yield is said to be nearly 94 per cent as compared to American yields of 91 per cent.

The basis of duty assessments on imported ores and ferro-alloys will be the determination made for settlement between the buyer and seller, according to instructions to the Customs Service signed by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Clifford. The Appraiser at New York is directed, however, to secure samples at the dock at the time of importation for the purpose of checking the analysis of these samples against the figures of settlement between the buyers and the sellers. In the case of stimulated duties on manganese ores the appraiser is authorized to accept on the basis of 50 per cent of the metallic content, since these ores contain from 45 per cent to 55 per cent metallic manganese, the average being approximately 50 per cent.

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS MAY BE DELAYED

The shortage of cars is worrying the fertilizer manufacturers. A warning came when the California Grape Growers' Association issued a statement that the prevailing shortage would cost its members \$7,000,000. It is not believed that conditions will improve in the Winter and distribution of fertilizer must be made early. The Michigan State Farm Bureau has issued a bulletin saying:

"The one big thing to be considered regarding fertilizer this year is the matter of delivery. There is an embargo in effect on goods coming from Baltimore and from Atlanta and there is not the available fertilizer material in the midwest section to supply all of the needs of this section of the country. We are absolutely satisfied that there will not be available freight cars to take care of all orders."

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, see Chemicals, page 1202

CARBOLIC ACID ADVANCES

Trend is to Still Higher Levels Owing to Position of Crude Phenol—Japanese Camphor Cheaper on Spot—Denatured Alcohol Up—Salicylates and Various Wood Chemicals Tending Higher—Market Steady and Sales Increasing

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Acid Carbolic, 5c tb.

Advanced
Alcohol, Spec. denat., le gal.
Declined

Camphor, Jap., 2c 1b.

Trend of the Market

Acetanilid \$.30 \$.30 \$.33 \$2.00 \$.3 Acid Citric, Import .50 50 50½ 45 1.25 Caffeine Alkaloid 3.75 3.75 3.75 5.25 18.00 3.6 Calomel, American 1.15 1.13 1.13 8.2 3.43 5 Camphor, Jap., ref. .84 .86 .90 .91 3.55 5 Iodine, Resublimed 4.40 4.40 4.40 3.50 5.00 3.7 Morphine Sulfate 5.35 5.35 5.35 4.80 12.20 4.5 Potassium Bromide, Cryst. 26 .26 .27 19 4.30 4.5 Sodium Sulfate, Imp. 50 50 50 68 90 2.2 Sodium Sulicylate 42 <th>T</th>	T
Caffeine Alkaloid 3.75 3.75 3.25 18.00 3.6 Calomel, American 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 3.43 5. Camphor, Jap., ref. .34 .86 .90 .91 3.55 5. Jodine, Resublimed .4.0 .4.0 4.40 3.50 5.00 3.7 Menthol .7.00 .7.00 .7.00 .7.05 1.75 13.50 3.0 Morphine Sulfate .5.35 5.35 5.35 4.80 12.80 4.8 Potassium Bromide, Cryst .26 .26 .27 .19 4.30 .8 Quinine Sulfate, Imp. .50 .50 .68 .90 .8	20
Calomel, American 1.15 1.15 1.15 82 3.43 5 Camphor, Jap., ref. .84 86 .90 .91 3.55 5 Iodine, Resublimed 4.40 4.40 4.40 3.50 5.00 3.7 Mershhol 7.00 7.00 7.00 4.75 13.50 3.6 Morphine Sulfate 5.35 5.35 5.35 5.35 4.80 12.80 4.8 Potassium Bromide, Cryst .26 .26 .27 .19 4.30 8 Quinine Sulfate, Imp .50 .50 .68 .90 .8	5
Camphor, Jap., ref. .84 .86 .90 .91 3.55 .4 Iodine, Resublimed .4.40 .4.0 .4.0 3.50 5.00 3.7 Menthol 7.00 7.00 7.00 4.75 13.50 3.6 Morphine Sulfate 5.35 5.35 5.35 4.80 12.80 4.3 Potassium Bromide, Cryst .26 .26 .27 .19 4.30 8.8 Quinine Sulfate, Imp. .50 .50 .50 .68 .90 .2	3
Iodine, Resublimed	0
Iodine, Resublimed	1
Menthol 7.00 7.00 7.00 4.75 13.50 3.6 Morphine Sulfate 5.35 5.35 5.35 4.80 12.80 4.5 Potassium Bromide, Cryst 26 .26 .27 19 4.30 8.8 Quinine Sulfate, Imp .50 .50 .50 .68 .90 .2	5
Potassium Bromide, Cryst26 .26 .27 .19 4.30 .8 Quinine Sulfate, Imp50 .50 .50 .68 .90 .2	0
Quinine Sulfate, Imp50 .50 .50 .68 .90 .2	0
Quinine Sulfate, Imp50 .50 .50 .68 .90 .2	0
	5
Sodium Salicylate42 .42 .42 .28 4.25 .2	7
Strychnine Sulfate84 .84 .84 1.15 2.05 .5	0
Average 2.11 2.11 2.11 1.94 5.92 1.5	6

The market is quiet as far as changes in values are concerned but demand for all of the medicinal chemicals is increasing steadily and considerable activity is reported in all quarters. The main question now is not the price but availability of goods. Numerous makers report the entire output of their plants sold up for months in advance. There were few price changes during the short week. Carbolic acid was again advanced by distributors. Specially denatured alcohol, No. 1, is slightly higher. Camphor is offered lower following receipt of expected shipments. Wood chemicals seem slated for another series of advances, wood alcohol being especially firm. Salicylic acid, aspirin and salicylates are tending upward. Quicksilver has remained rather inactive. Menthol continues scarce and high on spot.

Acetanilid—Various prices are quoted. One maker names 30c, another 31c, and still another 33c. Resale lots are available but are high priced material and are not being openly offered under makers' figures.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Aspirin occupies a firm position and is likely to go higher as advances are expected on salicylic acid. Makers name 95cfb. Second hands quote 85c@90c but have only small amounts available at those figures. Demand is good and on the increase.

Acid Carbolic—Distributors have announced another increase on U. S. P. small package goods as phenol continues to rise. Advance averages 5c per pound tins, 44cfb; 5 pound tins or bottles, 46c@47cfb; 1 pound bottles, 51cfb, and liquid, U. S. P., 1 pound bottles, 50cfb. Stocks of crude carbolic are virtually unobtainable and such lots as filter in are being held for steadily increasing figures. Sellers say the end is not yet in sight.

Acid Citric-Importers unable to bring in additional

goods at present shipment prices. The market for both domestic and foreign material is at 50c@51ctb as to quantity. Only odd lots of imported acid on market. Interest is of a routine nature.

Acid Salicylic—Firm at 35c for U. S. P. goods in makers' hands. Resale material quoted at 33c@35c in limited quantities. Technical acid 32c@33c. As phenol stocks are hard to get and as prices are constantly on the increase an additional advance is looked for on salicylic acid. Consumers continue active in their demands.

Acid Tartaric—Imported goods offered at 30c@31c as to quantity. American makers ask 32c unchanged. Demand good and prices firm.

Alcohol—Specially denatured alcohol, formula No. 1, was advanced one cent to 39c@41cfb, barrels incl., and 34c@36cfb, drums extra. Higher owing to increased price for wood alcohol. Other denatured goods unchanged but tending upward. Wood alcohol at 95c@97c for 95 per cent, 98c@1.00 for 97 per cent, \$1.05 @\$1.07 for pure methyl, and \$1.10@\$1.15 for acetone free, but an advance is expected within a week.

Bismuth Preparations—Metal firm at \$2.60@\$2.70tb. Schedule for various compounds unchanged with citrate at 2.75tb in 5 pound boxes, and subnitrate \$2.65tb in 250 pound barrels. Second hands offer subnitrate in limited amounts at \$2.45@\$2.50. Prices strong and trend is to higher levels, if anything.

Bromides—Uninteresting and unchanged in price. Importers ask 17c@20c for potash, 18c@20c for sodium, and 18c@20c for ammonium. On old undergrade material less can be done. Some sellers of foreign made salts quote higher as to brand. American makers report fair amount of business at 25c@26c for sodium, 26c@27c for potash, and 33c for ammonium.

Camphor—Cheaper supplies of new shipment Jap camphor available at 84c@85ctb. As supplies become more plentiful less can probably be done. American goods 90c. Fair inquiry noted.

Formaldehyde—Quoted at 13¼clb. for carlots of barrels at works. Less carlots at 13¾c@14c as to quantity. Prices strong and likely to increase as manufacturing costs are higher. Consumers active and makers cannot build up reserve stocks.

Glycerin—Routine interest in glycerin with important developments lacking. C. P. in drums offered at 18½c with cans at 19c@20c as to quantity. Holders of crude material continue bullish in views and if a sudden demand should force refiners to meet their high figures C. P. goods would probably increase considerably.

Menthol—Spot situation continues tight with available supplies held higher than \$7.00 per case by outside sellers. Principal factor cannot offer spot except to regular trade. Selling for arrival at \$7.00 in cases. Less than cases spot at \$7.25@\$7.50tb. Information indicates that the present shortage was caused by shipping difficulties and that sufficient goods are available in Japan.

Mercury—Interest is lagging here with goods moving in an ordinary manner at \$71.00@\$71.50 per flask.

Largest users are apparently covered well ahead. Less flasks quoted at \$1.02@\$1.05lb.

Quinine—Lot of Japanese goods is expected in at any time offered in 1000 ounce quantities slightly under the market price of 50c.

Sodium Cacodylate—One maker continues to name \$4.25 inside but is expected to advance to the \$4.50@ \$4.60 basis shortly.

Salicylates—An advance is looked for daily as the phenol situation shows no sign of improving. Trading is active at 45c@47c for methyl and 42c@44c for soda in anticipation of higher figures. Small amounts of resale goods are in the market at 41c for soda and 43c@44c for methyl.

OPPOSE ANTI-VIVISECTION

Officials of California Universities and heads of leading industrial institutions are taking an active part in opposing the anti-vivisection measure to be voted upon at the November election. It is pointed out that the passage of this measure would bring to an end all animal experimentation work and would prohibit the manufacture of serums and vaccines against hog cholera, blackleg and other animal diseases, as well as serums and vaccines for the treatment and prevention of diphtheria, smallpox, hydrophobia and lockjaw. It would stop the production of certified milk, the standardization of dangerous drugs and the safeguarding of canned and other foods. It would close laboratories in medical schools and would completely cripple hygienic public health and veterinary laboratories. A similar measure two years ago was defeated by a majority of 254,000.

WILL ATTEND HAVANA MEDICAL CONGRESS

Edmund E. Smith, sales manager of the Seydel Chemical Co., sails Saturday, Nov. 11, for Havana, Cuba, where he will attend the Sixth Annual Latin-American Medical Congress. Paul S. Seydel expects to leave the following Saturday.

Along with the Seydel Mfg. Co., H. K. Mulford Co., Parke, Davis & Co., Eastman Kodak Co. and the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories will have exhibits at the Exposition in connection with the Congress.

Emil Bichels, member of the crude drug firm of Bichels & Techow, died at his home in Brooklyn, Oct. 28, from a complication of throat and liver trouble. Mr. Bichels had been connected with the concern since its founding in 1892, thirty years ago. Max Techow, the surviving partner, will continue the business.

Synthetic camphor experiments are being carried on at the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory. The large demand and high price for natural material have resulted in strenuous efforts to produce camphor in the laboratory. Naphtha is being used as a base, by Dr. Imano, who is conducting the experiments.

The J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., manufacturers of a line of reagents known as "Baker's Analyzed Chemicals" has placed its advertising with the Hazard Advertising Corporation, New York.

H. L. Derby, president of the Kalbfleisch Corp., New York, arrived at Buenos Aires, S. A., last Friday, Nov. 3. He will return to the United States around the first of December.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY NOMINEES

Ballots for officers of the American Chemical Society for 1923 have been mailed to members, who are to vote for president and four councillors-at-large to serve for three years from Jan. 1. The local sections, under votes of the Council passed at Cleveland and at Chicago, have suggested the following names for president and for councilors-at-large:

For president: E. C. Franklin, James F. Norris, S. W. Parr, Charles L. Reese and George D. Rosengar-

For councilors-at-large: Roger Adams, Eugene Bingham, C. A. Browne, H. D. Gibbs, H. N. Holmes, John Johnston, G. N. Lewis, R. H. McKee, C. S. Miner, S. W. Parr, William McPherson, G. N. Prentiss and E. R. Weidlein.

The present incumbents of the offices to be filled are: President: Edgar F. Smith. Councilors: Irving Langmuir, William McPherson, S. W. Parr and M. C. Whitaker. Of these only William McPherson and S. W. Parr are eligible for re-election, the others having served two consecutive terms.

DEDICATE \$1,000,000 LABORATORY

Foster Hall, the million dollar chemical laboratory of the University of Buffalo, designed especially to meet the needs of the electro-chemical, hydro-electric, dye and steel industries on the Niagara Frontier was dedicated Oct. 27. Dr. Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society and Dr. Edwin E. Slosson were among the speakers.

The laboratory is the gift of O. B. Foster, Buffalo philanthropist. It will be the seat of activities for men trained in research and industrial chemistry. Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell, an authority in chemical laboratories and equipment aided in designing the structure, which is three stories high and built of solid concrete.

NOT IN A HURRY FOR NEW BONDS

The Prohibition Unit has issued the following notice: "As provided in the introductory paragraphs of T. D. 3398, most of the present permit bonds are to be replaced by bonds in the new form on or before April 1, 1923. This date was fixed because ft would enable permittees and surety companies to delay the substitution until the bulk of the work necessitated by applications for renewal permits had been performed. In order that this purpose may be carried out, it is suggested that such persons be requested, if convenient to them, to defer the filing of the new bonds until the months of January, February and March, 1923."

STANDARDS FOR CHEMICAL APPARATUS

The Standard Specifications for Laboratory Apparatus adopted by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States has been published and copies may be obtained from John I. Tierney, 540 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Part 1 is devoted to Graduates and Thermometers. The work is in line with the present need of standardization in the chemical industry, and it is urged that the apparatus specified be used as widely as possible by all engaged in industrial chemistry.

During 1920 over 490,000 pounds of menthol were exported from Japan. Camphor exports for the first seven months of 1922, 1921 and 1920 totaled 2,175,533 lbs., 645,600lbs. and 1,091,733lbs., respectively.

John A. Gilman, wholesale druggist, 50 Franklin st., Boston, died Oct. 28 at his home in Newton. He was born in 1837.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, see Chemicals, page 1202

SPOT MARKET BARE OF SUPPLIES

Makers Sold Ahead for Several Months on Coal-Tar Crudes and Intermediates—Delay in Making Shipments Owing to Car Shortage Hampers Trade—Demand for Benzol Increasing

> PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands) Advanced No Advances

Declined No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Benzene, C.Pgal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.27	\$1.10	8.26
Naphthalene, flake tb.		.07	.07	.07	.16	.03
Phenoltb.	.32	.30	.26	.09	1.50	.45
Xylene, 2 deggal.	.45	.45	.45	.45		
Toluene, puregal.	-30	.30	.30	.28		**
Aniline Oilb.	.16	.16	.16	.171/2	1.40	101/2
Benzaldehydetb.	-55	.55	.55	.45		
Betanapthol, dist lb.		.23	.22	.30	1.50	.08
Paranitroaniline	.73	.73	.73	.77	1.85	.08
Average	0.344	0.342	0.335	0.318	1.25	.167

Scarcity of coal-tar products is still a disturbing feature in the market. The spot market is practically bare of supplies and makers' production is sold several months in advance. Since the settlement of the coal strike, production has been gaining slowly but has not been able to keep up with the demand for these products. The increasing demand for 90 per cent benzol for motor fuel has made this market strong, and shortened the production of toluol, which has become very scarce. Difficulty in making shipments is another disturbing element, and a prominent maker is quoting from four to six weeks' delay in delivery. The phenol and cresylic acid situation is unchanged, with small quantities showing here and there. Prices are approaching a level at which imported material can now be sold. Naphthalene is unsettled with first hands delaying announce-ment of new prices. Intermediates are moving well with demand growing strong for H-acid, dimethylaniline, benzidine, nitrobenzol and para-nitraniline. Aniline oil is firm. Price changes have been lacking but a few items are strong on higher costs of raw materials.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Makers' production is well sold up and quotations are on a basis of four to six weeks' delay in delivery. Production is gaining slowly with demand strong. Prices are unchanged at 27c@32c gal. for 90 per cent grade and 30c@35c for C. P.

Cresylic Acid—Scarce on spot and demand keeping in advance of production. Prices quoted at 55c@57c for 97 per cent dark. Straw colored 97-99 per cent named at 60c@62c and decolored at 80c@82c in drums at works. Resale straw colored at 75c@90c.

Naphthalene—Unsettled with main factor delaying announcement of new prices. Generally quoted at 7c@ 8c for flake at works. Balls at 8c@9c. Crushed is offered in some directions at 434clb. Resale prices for flake at 6½c@7clb.

Phenol—Moderate quantities are found in the spot market at price ranges from 30c@34c as to seller. Domestic maker's prices are quoted at 22c@26c depending on time of delivery.

Toluene—Increasing demand for 90 per cent benzene has cut into production and stocks are very limited. Quotations named at 30cgal, in tank cars at works and 35c in drums with delays in shipments.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Makers continue to quote technical at \$1.10@\$1.15 as to quantity. Refined is quoted at \$1.30@\$1.351b. Demand along routine lines.

Acid, Benzoic—Demand is somewhat better and prices firm. Technical is quoted at 50clb in large quantities with prices tending upward.

Acid, Cleve's-Little activity with price quotations at \$1.50@\$1.55.

Acid, Gamma—Demand is reported very brisk and prices are firm. Ton lots in barrels at works named at \$1.75. In smaller lots at \$1.85.

Acid, H—Consumers have been showing an active interest and business is improving. Prices are firm at 75c in ton lots in barrels at works. Single barrels quoted at 80c.

Acid, Laurent's—No recent demand has been noted. Quoted at 75c@80c as to quantity at works.

Acid, Naphthionic—Demand improving. Quoted at 60c@62c for technical and 65c for refined in single barrels.

Acid, Salicylic—In a strong position due to the advancing price of phenol and further advances may be looked for. Technical now quoted at 32c@33c for technical in barrels. U. S. P. named at 35clb.

Acid, Sulfanilic-Still somewhat easy at 17c@19c per pound.

Alpha-Naphthylamine—Increasing dye production has stimulated selling. In ton lots at works named at 29c@30c and in barrels at 31c@32c.

Aniline Oil—Makers' prices remain firm and demand has been steady. Stocks are well sold out in the spot market and producers have situation in hand. Named at 16c in tank car lots and 16½c@17c in 10 drum lots and less.

Aniline Salt—Producers are in a sold up condition and prices are well maintained. Technical is named at 55c@60c in drums at works. U. S. P. named at \$1.75lb.

Benzidine—Business has been improving daily and the market is firm. Makers quote 85c@87c as to quantity at works. Sulfate quiet at 70c@75c.

Beta-Naphthol—Buying continues in moderate quantities with producers naming 22c@23c in large quantities at works. Small lots at 24c. Sublimed at 50c@55c.

Diaminophenol-Named by makers at \$3.75tb.

Dianisidine-Quoted at \$4.50@\$4.60. Quiet.

Dimethylaniline—Firm at recent advance due to higher cost of materials. Range is quoted at 36c@38c as to maker and quantity.

Diphenylamine—Maker reports good movement with prices named at 52c@54ctb.

Dinitrophenol—Prices are in a strong position due to the higher costs of production. Named by makers at 33c@35ctb.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Demand continues along routine lines. Prices are quoted at 90c@\$1.00lb.

Nitrobenzene—Good demand has been the rule and prices are firm. Crude named at 9½c@10½c in drums. Redistilled at 10c@11c as to quantity.

Para-aminophenol—Expected improvement in demand from fur operations not realized. Position is stronger, however, on increasing costs of production. Named at \$1.05@\$1.15. Hydrochloride at \$1.20@\$1.25.

Para-nitraniline—Increasing costs of production have placed this item on a firm position and advances in prices are probable. Quoted at 73c@78c as to quantity. Demand has been improving.

Para-toluidine—Continues to move in moderate quantities. Named at 95c@\$1.10 as to quantity in barrels at works.

R-Salt—Demand increasing with dye industry more active. Quoted at 55c@65c.

Dyestuff Notes

The Springfield Tanning Co., 214 Holland Bldg., Springfield, Mo., is erecting a tanning plant on West Commercial st. The company was formerly the Southwestern Tanning Co. W. R. Wolfe is head of the firm.

The Home Bleach and Dye Works, Pawtucket, R. I., mercerizing, bleaching, dyeing and winding, of cotton yarns, have opened a worsted yarn dyeing department and will make a specialty of handling yarns for knitted outerware.

Boston is the biggest distributing center of dyes in the United States according to "Current Affairs," the official organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which says the success of the textile industry depends upon the success of the dye industry.

The Drysalters Club of New England, composed of men identified with the manufacture of dyestuffs, held its fall reunion dinner Oct. 30 in the State suite of the Copley-Plaza with an attendance of about 75 members. Walter E. Newbert, president, was toastmaster.

John Morris Weiss, New York, and Dr. Charles R. Downs, New Haven, Conn., were awarded the Howard N. Potts medal from the Franklin Institute for Original research in chemistry on "The Process of Vapor Phase Oxidation of Benzene to Maleic Acid." Dr. Downs, until recently was chief chemist of the Barrett Co., and is now associated with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., of Buffalo, N. Y.

Two organizations represent the dye and chemical industry in New England, the American Chemical Society and the Drysalters Club of New England. The Drysalters Club was organized in 1885 for the purpose of establishing trade and price agreements by which the various firms were able to avoid cut-throat methods by which no one profited. In recent years the club has become an association for bringing members of the trade together in a social way. The present officers are President Winthrop C. Durfee; vice-president, Walter E. Newbert, and secretary-treasurer, E. A. Bruce.

SWISS RESENT BRITISH DYE POLICY

Under the head of "A Gross Injustice" in the "Anglo-Swiss Review" the question is discussed as to how the Swiss industry will be affected by the change whereby the duties on the importation of German reparation dyestuffs will be transferred from the British Board of Trade to the British Dyestuffs Corporation, which virtually becomes a merchandising organization for the sale of German colors, notwithstanding that the primary object is the creation of a British dyestuffs industry large and sufficient enough to be independent of German production.

Hitherto the preference has been given Swiss colors rather than the German in appreciation of the service rendered the English textile industries by Swiss color makers during the war. Under the new arrangement the incentive to supply Swiss colors in place of any which the Corporation may not be producing, naturally disappears in favor of the German dyestuffs, it being understood that the Corporation will undertake the sale of reparation dyes on a commission basis. In many cases prices have been raised which prevent users bringing down their charges for dyeing textiles. The Chemical Dyestuffs Traders' Association regards the new arrangement as a gross injustice and will vigorously oppose the plan.

COAL TAR DYE EXPORTS IN AUGUST

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Exports of logwood extract and dyes during August included the following amounts:

	Logwood extract	Other dye extracts		or, dyes
Countries	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium		35,689	7,638	5,876
France	. 80,120	1,116	2,190	2,778
Germany		774		****
Italy	. 27,262	11,200	****	
Portugal		****	4,500	990
Spain		8,441	12,777	4,040
England		49,017	1,487	558
Scotland		54,983		****
Canada-Maritime Prov		****	33,843	8,716
Quebec & Ont		32,275	162,423	81,345
Prairie Prov		2,087	310	563
Br. Col. & Yukon		****	1,103	1,474
Mexico		1,024	10,113	6,762
Newfoundland & Lab			1,175	1,996
Cuba			4,477	2,069
Argentina			5,400	1,806
Brazil			9,743	12,427
Colombia		1,975	844	458
Ecuador	. 150	9	1,800	1,762
Peru		****	698	1,161
British India		****	98,612	40 647
China		60	445,409	115,623
Japan		0 703	85,777	85,71 <i>3</i> 4,438
Australia		8,503	1,226	1,710
New Zealand			1,240	1,710

ITALY REMOVES BAN ON DYE IMPORTS

The prohibition on the importation of synthetic dyes and other coal-tar derivatives into Italy, which has been in force since June 3, 1921, has been removed. These products may now be imported, but at the increased duty of 300 gold lire per 100 kilos, instead of the former duty of 120 lire. By the same decree the import duty on nitrobenzol has been increased from 30 gold lire per 100 kilos to 40 lire, while the rate on aniline salt has been raised from 45 gold lire per 100 kilos to 60.

The decree became effective Oct. 29, according to a cablegram from Commercial Attache H. C. MacLean, Rome.

Samuel C. Harris has been appointed resident representative of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. in the Southern States. His headquarters will be made at 403 Clement ave., Charlotte, N. C., from which center he will cover the textile trade.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, page 1215

ALL OILS IN STRONG DEMAND

Scarcity of Fish and Animal Oils Gives Strength to Vegetable Oil Market—Menhaden Prices Likely To Remain High—Newfoundland Cod Oil Scarce and Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Degras, 1/4c fb.

Olive Oil, Denatured, 2c gal. Declined Castor Oil, 3/c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Cod Oil, N. Fgal.	\$.56	\$.56	\$.54	\$.42	\$1.27	\$.361/2
Degras, American, bbltb.		.04	.04	.0334	.25	.031/
Lard, No. 1 gal.		.76	.75	.67	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crd. bblsgal.		.43	.38	.33	1.20	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.		1.35	1.35	1.00	3.45	.96
Red Oil, distilled tb.		.10	.083/4	.071/2	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P	.121/2	.121/2	.103/4	.1134	.33	.12
Coconut, Ceylon	, , ,	,				
(Dom., bblstb.	.081/2	.081/	.083/2	.091/2	.20	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks. lb.		.071/	.071/2	.07	.25	.08
Linseed, carlotsgal.		.89	.87	.67	1.88	.57
Olive, denaturedgal.		1.15	1.13	1.10	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined		.123/	.1234	.11	.30	.06
Soya Bean, bblstb.		.121/	.121/2	.09	.191/2	.07
Average	0.449	0.445	0.441	0.373	1.30	0.362

The oil market has been steady during the week. Demands from soap makers and the high cost of animal and fish oils have put vegetable oils on a firm basis. Animal oils are still scarce and prices are decidedly firm. Supplies of fish oils were well bought up as the season began drawing to a close. This is especially true of menhaden which is commanding higher prices since the northern fisheries have been forced to close down. Higher freight rates from more southern points will tend to keep prices at present levels. Cod fishing is practically over and Newfoundland oil is scarce and higher. Vegetable oils are in better demand. Linseed oil is firm on spot and crushers are busy meeting contracts for future deliveries. Linoleum and paint makers have been coming into the market with large orders. Cottonseed oil was very active toward the close of the week with a large volume of sales and a gain in selling prices. Scarcity of crude and higher costs of cotton are making the market strong. Denatured olive oil is in strong demand and has advanced in price on scarcity of supply. Palm oil is also moving well. Turpentine has held its recent high level in price on shortage of stocks and good movement in primary markets. Rosin has undergone little change.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Demand has been quiet and prices are somewhat easier. No. 1 in barrels quoted at 123/4c@13c, In cases at 14c. No. 3 in barrels easy at 113/4c@121/4c.

Chinawood Oil—Situation slightly unsettled with buyers feeling prices too high. Spot oil is offered at 124/c@13c. In sellers' tanks at coast named at 111/2c@113/4c. Shipments Orient to New York in barrels held at 13c@13/4c and in tanks at 12c@121/4c.

Coconut Oil-A better inquiry has been noted with the resumption of soap making activity. Quotations re-

main unchanged at 8½c@8¾c for Ceylon in barrels and 7¼c@7½c in tanks. Cochin in tanks held at 8½c@8¾c. Manila quoted at 7c@7½c. Edible in barrels New York at 10¾c@11c.

Corn Oil—Continues in a firm position with crude in tanks at mills quoted at 73/4c@8c. In barrels at mills 91/4c@93/4c. Refined in barrels New York named at 121/4c@121/2c.

Cottonseed Oil—Trading has been very active with net gains in prices. Scarcity of crude and high cotton has made a bull market. Prime Summer Yellow spot reached 8.90c@9.25c. November selling at 9½c and June at 9½c. Crude at mills bid at 8c.

Linseed Oil—Spot oil is firm at 89c@90c on scarcity of supply. Futures have eased off slightly with November-December inquiry strong. Imported oil is offered at 84c@86c in barrels. London prices are easier at 38s 3d per quintal. Antwerp 243f per 100 kilos. Flax-seed is strong in the nearby positions. November Duluth cash at \$2.55. December \$2.41 May \$2.34. Winnipeg November selling at \$2.21, December \$2.00 and May \$1.97. Buenos Aires December steady at \$1.61.

Olive Oil—Increased demands by soap makers have depleted the local market stocks and denatured is strong at \$1.17@\$1.19 gal. in barrels New York. Edible firm at \$1.80@\$2.10. Foots are also in good demand at 9½c @10c, New York.

Palm Oil—The volume of business has been increasing and prices are firm. Lagos named at 7½c@8c. Niger quoted at 6½c@6½c.

Soya Bean Oil—Market has been firm and prices are holding steady. Crude in tanks at coast named at 10c @10½c. Crude in bulk c. i. f. New York in bond held at 6c@6¼c. Crude New York 10½c@11c. Refined at 12½c@12¾c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Prices are firm with American in barrels New York held at 41/4c@41/2c. English named at 4c @41/2c. Neutral from 81/2c@10c.

Lard Oil—Market continues strong on scarcity of supplies and shipping delays. Prime edible held at 14½c and technical at 12¼c. No. 1 in barrels named at 10¾c and extra No. 1 at 11¾c. No. 2 at 10½c.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices have remained firm with strength of animal oils. 20 deg. cold test named at 18c @20c. 30 deg. test at 1434c. Pure at 1234c.

Red Oil—Recent advances have placed this commodity in a strong position. Makers continue to quote 10c for distilled and saponified.

Stearic Acid—Sellers are firm at recent prices with routine demand from buyers. Single pressed is held at 10½c and double pressed at 11c. Triple pressed distilled at 12½c. Saponified at 13c.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—With fishing season over stocks in storage are being drawn upon. Newfoundland is quoted at 56c@60c in barrels. Tanks New York named at 54c gal.

Menhaden Oil—Fishing in Chesapeake waters is practically over and stocks are well sold to soap

makers. Sellers are holding to 45c@46c for small lots available.

Sperm Oil—Quiet at recent declines. 38 deg. cold test bleached in barrels named at \$1.05 gal. 45 deg. test \$1.02.

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Small supply of stocks and recent activity in primary market said to be the cause of recent rise in price. Market has been steady the past week at \$1.64@\$1.65. Savannah is steady at \$1.57.

Rosin—Buying has been steady and prices have undergone little change during the week. B \$6.90; D-M \$6.95; N \$7.00; WG \$7.50; WW \$8.25.

PAINT SALES LARGEST IN 1922

More paint and varnish products were used in the United States in 1922 than in any previous year, according to estimates made by the Save the Surface Campaign, the co-operative organization of the paint and varnish industry, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia. While figures for the year are still incomplete, information received from the individual manufacturers indicates that practically all of them will show greater sales tonnages than ever before. Figures as nearly official as possible will be presented to the trade at the paint congress to be held in Atlantic City Nov. 13-17. More than a thousand persons will assemble in Atlantic City for the deliberations of the congress and they will represent every phase of the paint manufacturing and distributing industries. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania, will deliver addresses which will be made up of the annual meetings of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Association, the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association.

MANY INDUSTRIES SHOW GAINS

Replies to a questionnaire concerning business conditions sents out by the Merchants Association of New York indicate a steady improvement.

Irenee du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.: "I hope that the rather marked improvement in our lines has its counterpart in improvements in New York. I look forward to a continuation of the improvement, with rising prices, excepting on such commodities as did not 'liquidate.'"

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending Oct. 28 included the following: On the steamer President Wilson, from Hongkong, to Balfour Guthrie & Co. 15 bales ginger; from Colombo to Bank of California 315 bales cinnamon quills and to Dodwell & Co. 81 bales cinnamon quills. On the steamer Nile, from Hongkong, to Cheung Jan 100 cases rice starch. On the steamer Cardiganshire, from Hamburg, to order 152 cases calcium chloride and 166 barrels chalk; from Rotterdam, to order 100 bales cinnamon and to Banque Belge 50 bags pepper; from London, to order, 10 cases laundry blue and to the British American Bank 125 cases mustard.

The Pruett-Schaffer Chemical Co., Tabor street, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of paints and chemicals, has recently acquired property on Lincoln avenue, to be used for plant expansion.

The Skat Co., Francis avenue, Hartford, Conn., will erect an addition to its soap-powder plant. It will be two-story, 40x75 feet.

Oil Trade Notes

The De Boom Paint Co. has purchased property on Commercial street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, as the site for a paint factory.

The Ministry of Commerce has reduced the manipulation fee on the importation into Czechoslovakia of mineral oils from one-half per cent to one-fourth per cent of the invoice price, effective Sept. 15, 1922. Manipulation fees, peculiar to Czechoslovakia, are added charges assessed on practically all imports and exports, and are designed to cover the expense of clearing through the customs.

Recent reports from the Department of Commerce from the Philippines state that the demand for copra from Europe and America receded during September. Five coconut mills were in operation part time and it is estimated that there are 12,000 tons of oil in storage. The oil market has been quiet but some encouragement is offered by the new tariff. Copra arrivals in Manila are estimated at 21,000 tons.

Estimates of oil seed crops in India for the 1921-22 season published by the Department of Statistics, Calcutta, India, give linseed a total of 434,000 tons as compared to 270,000 tons in 1920-21. Rape and mustard seed is estimated at 1,146,000 tons against 858,000 tons for the year previous. Sesame seed estimate is 515,000 tons compared with 382,000 tons in 1920-21. Index numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta with July, 1914, prices as 100, give oil seeds 145 for August, 1922, and oils 114. 23,738,542 coconuts were shipped from Ceylon in 1921.

The Red Star Refineries, Ltd., capitalized at \$6,000,000, organized by a group of Detroit automobile manufacturers headed by Benjamin Briscoe, associated with prominent Canadian financiers, has broken ground in Montreal for the construction of one of the largest oil refineries on the continent. It will employ the Ramage process for the refining of petroleum. It is claimed that a superior quality of gasoline is obtained by this process and that almost double the amount of gasoline is secured from the crude oil than is yielded by other methods. When completed the refinery will have a capacity of 10,000 barrels of gasoline per day. The Red Star Refineries proposes to erect three other refineries in Canada at advantageous distributing points.

MARSEILLES PRICES FOR PALM OIL

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Marseilles, France, Oct. 28.—The prices on palm oils
and glycerin are advancing. Quotations per 100 kilos

•
France
Palm Oil, Lagos
Palm Oil, Congo
Palm Oil, Congo, refined205
Palm Oil, Grand Bassam175 a 180
Glycerin, from lye 40%
Glycerin, from lye 80%290
Glycerin, saponification
Olein, distillation
Olein, bleached290
Olein, saponification300
Stearin, saponification
Stearin, distillation
Stearin, foreign
Diedilin, lore-gn

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, page 1217

AGAR AGAR AGAIN HIGHER

Jalap Root Scarce and Firmer-Chamomile Flowers Continue To Decline-Cloves Cheaper on Spot-Licorice Lower-Arnica Flowers Advance-Henna Arrivals Weaken Market-Balsams and Shellac Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Agar Agar, No. 1, 9c fb. Arabic, sorts, ½c fb. Arnica Flowers, 1c fb. Bayberry Wax, 2c fb. Berberis Aquifolium, 1c fb. Cubeb Berries, 2½c fb.

Fennel Seed, ½c lb.
Jalap Root, 2c lb.
Japan Wax, ½c lb.
Peru Balsam, 5c lb.
Tolu Balsam, 5c lb.
Tragacanth, No. 1, 5c lb. Declined

Benzoin Gum. 1c fb.
Cantharides, Russ., pwd., 10c fb.
Chamomiles, Hung., 1c fb.
Cloves, 1c fb.
Worm
Coriander, blehd., 1c fb.
Coriander, blehd., 1c fb.
Henna Leaves, 2c fb.
Licorice Root, 1/2c fb.
Sandarae Gum, 2c fb.
Seed, Lev., 10c fb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$.23	\$.23	\$.23	\$.22	\$.90	\$.12
Buchu Leaves, Short		1.00	.90	1.25	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indieus		.031/2	.031/2	.061/2	-85	.03
Ergot, Spanish	.58	.58	.63	1.10	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure		.52	.52	.36	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, pwd	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.60	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica		.07	.07	.10	.143/2	.07
Opium, gum	6.75	6.75	6.75	5.50	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D		.44	.47	.35	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon		1.75	1.75	3.00	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.		.09	.09	.00	.21	.07
Average	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.35	5.28	1.00

The crude drug market is characterized by a firmer tone, brought on principally by the constantly increasing demand, which is uncovering numerous scarcities both on spot and at producing centers. Business is improving steadily and the market is assuming the healthy appearance it has lacked for many months. Consumers are showing confidence by taking stocks in excess of their current needs. Various houses report that last month was the best they have had since March or April. The price trend is upward. Agar No. 1 has again advanced. Scarcity in jalap root is causing higher prices. Hungarian chamomiles and powdered Russian cantharides are cheaper. Cloves are lower on spot. Tragacanth is firmer. Henna leaves are weaker. Licorice root is reacting from recent higher prices. Advances on arnica flowers, bayberry wax, fennel seed, and Japan wax are noted. Wormseed is easier. Ergot continues unsettled. Rhubarb is growing stronger. Shellac prices have again increased.

Agar Agar-Limited quantity of No. 1 goods available has been advanced to \$1.57@\$1.60tb. No No. 2 goods offered. No. 3 held at \$1.45@\$1.50.

Althea Root-No material under 14c@15cfb. Prices firmer and demand better.

Arabic Gum-Sorts are higher as shipment prices Now at 151/2c@16c spot. Other grades unincrease.

Arnica Flowers—Good demand caused prices to firm to 10c@101/cfb. Was being sold below first costs, say sellers. Firm at above mentioned figures.

Asafetida-Weak at 35c@38c as market is loaded with considerable material. Powdered goods are being held at 60c@62c unchanged.

Bayberry Wax-Has advanced to 25c@26c on scarcity. Benzoin Gum-Sumatra gum has been reduced to 46c@47c as supplies increased.

Berberis Aquifolium-Firmed to 17c@18c spot. Interest has improved and supplies are not large.

Buchu Leaves-Bales are inside at \$1.00 and range to \$1.05 as to quantity. Less than bales offered from \$1.05 to \$1.10. Shipment advices are bullish and it would not be surprising to see still higher prices on spot.

Cantharides-Russian powder has been reduced to \$3.60@\$3.75 with whole unchanged at \$3.25@\$3.30. Chinese whole at \$1.05@\$1.10 with powder at \$1.25. Demand is not large and prices are soft.

Cascara Sagrada-Quoted at 111/2c@14cfb as to seller. New peel on coast offered at 10c.

Chamomile Flowers-Hungarian flowers down to 22c @23cfb as supplies on spot increase. Roman goods practically nominal here at 75c@80ctb.

Cloves-Easier spot at 291/2c@30cfb but stocks are not large. Goods expected in the latter part of this month offered at 26c. For late December shipment down to 151/2c c. i. f. is quoted. Consumers continue

Coriander Seed-Bleached seed is off to 15c@16c as stocks become larger. Unbleached holding at 123/4c @131/4c. Prices are soft and are likely to go lower as additional imports are made.

Cubeb Berries-Seller at 80c out of market. Best inside on XX berries is now 821/2c. Ranges to 85c. Some holders asking 90c but are doing no business at that figure. Powder 85c@871/2c.

Culvers Root-Practically cleaned out but a few odd lots might be picked up at 25ctb.

Ergot-Weak at 58c@60c spot. An order for any appreciable quantity might uncover a lower figure as some holders are anxious to dispose of their stocks at this figure. Shipment prices range widely.

Fennel Seed-High shipment figures causing French seed to become firmer but 121/2c@131/2c can still be done on spot. German goods strong at 20c@22ctb.

Foenugreek-On spot 53/4c@61/2c is named. In large quantities 51/2c is possible. Firm and in fair demand.

Henbane Leaves—Quoted at 42c@45c. supply on spot.

Henna Leaves-Whole goods offered lower at 22c @25c. Arrival of new supplies softened figures. Powder at 25c@28c.

Jalap Root-Whole root is again higher at 27c@30ctb. Goods are scarce and holders are not anxious to sell. Powder is in better supply than whole and can be had as low as 26c in some quarters. Ranges to 30c as

Jalap Wax-Increasing demand strengthening prices. Wax has advanced to 151/4c@151/2ctb.

Licorice Root-Natural in bales cheaper at 9c@10c. Powder and cuttings at the same figure. Selected bundles held at 181/2c@25c. Supply of whole root is larger but goods are still rather scarce.

Peru Balsam-Has advanced to \$1.75@\$1.85. terest is increasing and buyers are becoming more

Rhubarb-Can still be had at 44c but is likely to react. The season's first sign of activity has been noted and sellers expect the market to become stronger shortly. Powder at 50c@52cfb.

Saffron-American goods plentiful but \$1.40@\$1.45 is still the market. Lot of cheaper Valencian flowers on the market. Best now range from \$31.50 to \$32.50 as to quantity.

Sarsaparilla-Mexican weak at 24c@25c. Price could probably be shaded with an order for any appreciable quantity. Honduras nominally 50c@52ctb.

Shellac—Prices advanced again. T. N. now stands at 70c@72c, superfine orange at 77c@78c, D. C. at 98c@\$1.00, V. S. O. at 98c@\$1.00, and bone dry at 98c@1\$.00; destruction of considerable spot material by fire coupled with high shipment figures caused increased prices.

Tolu Balsam-Heavier demand caused prices to advance to 75c@80ctb.

Tragacanth—For regular No. 1 quality gum, in ribbons, \$1.80@\$1.85 is now asked. Both powdered and whole No. 2-6 grades range from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Wormseed-Levant seed down to \$3.20@\$3.25 as small quantity of a recent shipment appeared in the

BOURBON VANILLA BEAN CROP SHORT

Ricardo Gomez, president of Gomez & Sloan, New York vanilla bean importers, returned from France on the Paris, Oct. 28, having spent about two weeks investigating the Bourbon vanilla bean situation. He says this year's crop will evidently total around 400,000 kilos. Last year 700,000 kilos were produced. There are no lots of last year's beans in France and only small amounts in this country. During the last twelve months consumers in the United States used 550,000 kilos of Bourbons, and Europeans used 150,000 kilos. Evidently the requirements for the ensuing year will be double the amount of material available.

Mr. Gomez left Thursday, Nov. 2, for Mexico, where he expects to remain for two or three months.

JAPAN'S PYRETHRUM STOCKS SMALL

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS) Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 14.—Export as well as domestic sales of pyrethrum flowers are light. The stocks of pyrethrum remaining in the provinces and on the market are estimated at 170,000 to 180,000 momme (one momme 0.1325 oz.). At the end of August, when exporting had ceased for this year, quotations declined from yen 6.70 to 5.90. Some exporters, who thought of the profits obtainable by exporting pyrethrum at yen 6.20 or yen 6.30 and who knew that the demand from America increases in November, attempted to corner the remaining goods at a low price. As a result, the quotation rose again to yen 6.20.

Supplies of shellac in this market are being closely held following a severe fire at 126 13th St., Brooklyn, which destroyed considerable material belonging to the Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Co., New York City. The exact amount of goods lost is not known, but it was large enough to affect the market visibly. The building and contents were a total loss, the damage being estimated at \$200,000.

Buchu leaf exports from British South Africa, for the first five months of this year totaled over 2,000 pounds more, than for the similar period last year, but sold for about \$12,500 less. The figures for this year were 54,953 pounds valued at £6,787, as against 52,683 pounds, valued at £9,292 for the period between January and June in 1921.

SUCCESSFUL DRUACHEM CLUB DINNER

The first annual dinner of the Druachem Club, held at Angello's Restaurant, Monday evening, Nov. 6, was attended by about 200 members and guests. After the seven course dinner a fourteen course entertainment was staged. The latter proved to be the secret which the committee had guarded so zealously.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. H. Bobst, Hoffman-LaRoche Chemical

First vice-president, Peter A. Dirr, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 2nd vice-president, Eugene Droesch, A. Klipstein & Co.

Treasurer, John A. Corson, of C. L. Huisking, Inc. Secretary, Charles E. Kelly of Hagerty Bros.

Chairman of the Board of Governors, Haynes, publisher of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS: other members of the Board of Governors, L. D. Ettman, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; Edward Zink, Eli Lilly & Co.; Frank C. Starr, Sharp & Dohme; Louis E. Groessman of Innis, Speiden Co.; George P. Huisking, of C. L. Huisking, Inc.

Crude Drug Notes

The Washington (D. C.) Retail Druggists' Association will hold a banquet at the Hotel Raleigh, Nov. 9.

Louis Shelling, of Shelling & Co., New York City druggists' sundries house, died at his home in Brooklvn Oct. 17.

Eugene R. Stagmer, a Baltimore druggist, has been elected managing director of the Pronto Druggists, Inc., formed to manufacture and distribute proprietary

The Calvert Drug Co., a co-operative wholesale drug house, Baltimore, held a display of goods on Nov. 1 and 2 in the Emerson Hotel. These displays are held twice a year.

Russian ergot shipment prices of 35c are apparently without foundation. An order for a large amount cabled in response to the 35-cent price "feeler" brought no confirmation.

The Wedgewood Club, comprising members of the drug and allied trades of Baltimore, began its Fall and Winter activities on Oct. 26 with a dinner at the Hotel Rennert, and a theater party.

The Boston branch of Brewer & Co., manufacturing and wholesale druggists, held an annual exposition week recently. Over 1,000 persons in the New England drug trade attended the show.

Imports of clove spice during the week totaled 100 bales. This year's crop has been slow in appearing, although reports indicate that it is a good sized one. For late December shipment down to 151/2c c. i. f. has been quoted.

Tinnevelly senna is enjoying a good jobbing demand at present and prices are firm. The crop for this year is reported not as large as last year's and while the supply is large enough it doe snot act as a bear

Agents of the Narcotic Division, aided by Baltimore detectives, raided the steamer Oregonian from Hamburg, on Oct. 28, and seized cocaine valued at \$250,000 at street traffic prices. There were fifty-five bottles, each containing about a pint. Two Spaniards were ar-

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, page 1221, Aromatic Chemicals, page 1222

OIL ORANGE CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Italian and West Indian Again Cheaper as Shipment Prices Weaken—Oil Hemlock Higher on Spot Scarcity—Sandalwood Moved Back to \$6.75 Inside—Oils Bay, Dill, Pimento and Tansy Lower—Market Steady With Few Changes of Importance Noted

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

			Advanced
Oil	Hemlock, 5c fb.		Oil Sandalwood, 10c fb.
			Declined
Oil	Bay, 16c fb.		Oil Orange, W.I., 5c tb.
Oil	Dill, 25c fb.		Italian, 10c fb.
Oil	Erigeron, 10c fb.		Oil Pimento, 5c fb.
		Oil	Tansy, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Oil Bergamot	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$7.00	\$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon		.461/2	.50	.40	.92	.60
Oil Cloves		2.00	2.10	2.45	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon		.67	.67	.70	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat	2.60	2.60	2.75	1.75	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I		6.65	6.75	7.00	13.00	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif		.42	.42	.53	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P		1.40	1.40	1.40	5.15	1.50
Coumarin		4.00	4.00	3.75	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans		.47	.41	.35	1.00	.90
Vanillin		.45	.45	.60	.95	.29
Average	2.01	2.00	2.04	2.20	6.83	2.05

The few first hand price changes made during the week indicate the condition of the market. The volume of sales is increasing steadily as the fall and winter buying progresses. Soapmakers are particularly active at this time and are taking most of the material now moving. Values are steady, the only change of consequence being another downward movement in orange oils. Hemlock is scarce and has advanced again. Comparatively unimportant changes were made on bay, dill, erigeron and pimento, all being revised to lower levels. Large supplies of oil tansy have weakened the market. Clove oil is firmer but unchanged. Bergamot and lemon continue weak. Spearmint is offered cheaper in the country. Bourbon geranium is short on spot. Definite information on aromatic chemicals is lacking in all quarters.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Cheaper bitter oil is offered at \$3.75 but \$4.00@\$4.25 is wanted for prime material. Sweet oil can be had at 40c@45c as to quantity. Special brands held higher. Demand is light.

Oil Anise—Is holding well on spot at 50c@55c for technical and 55c@60c for U. S. P. The temporary downward reaction in shipment prices has not been repeated, and around 46c is reported the best c. i. f. price available.

Oil Bay—Cheaper supplies available on spot at \$2.40 @\$2.50lb. Routine demand in evidence.

Oil Bergamot—Is obtainable at \$3.00 in quantity. Ranges to \$3.25 as to quantity. Is weak as interest is practically at a standstill. Present shipment prices do not allow large margin of profit on present selling basis.

Oil Bois de Rose-For good quality oil better than

\$2.40@\$2.50 is not being done. Down to \$2.25 has been quoted.

Oil Caraway—Small quantity on spot offered at \$4.25@\$4.50 as to seller. Sales confined within narrow limits as soapmakers have practically discontinued use of caraway.

Oil Cassia—Shipment prices reported firm in Orient. On spot \$1.65@\$1.75 is done, as to quantity. Small amount of technical oil offered at \$1.35@\$1.40.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon oil in drums is selling at 46½c@48c, as to quantity and seller. Cans quoted from 48½c to 52c. Price appears to be fairly steady and sellers do not look for any appreciable weakening in values in the near future. Java oil is scarce and is held at 70c@75c in drums and 75c@80c in cans. For arrival 68clb, is quoted.

Oil Cloves—Although distillers advanced to \$2.10, temporarily, stocks of cans are offered in some quarters at \$2.00 unchanged. Bottles at \$2.10@\$2.20. Spice crop late in appearing but from the latter part of November on, prices will scale downward.

Oil Coriander—Various sellers naming anywhere between \$22.00 and \$25.00 according to desire to move small quantities available. Shipment prices are higher and for the present little hope is held for a return to the previous selling basis.

Oil Dill—Sellers have reduced their prices to \$4.75@ \$5.00. Market is dull.

Oil Erigeron—New crop oil offered lower at \$1.15@ \$1.25.

Oil Eucalyptus—Firm at 40c@45clb. as to quantity and seller. Buyers continue active in this line.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon geranium of good quality is short in this market. Around \$5.50@\$5.75 is asked for oil available. Poor quality goods offered at \$5.00. African and Turkish unchanged at \$8.50@\$9.50 and \$4.50 @\$5.00, respectively.

Oil Hemlock—Acute spot scarcity has sent price up to \$1.15@\$1.25 as to holder.

Oil Lemon—In regular channels 67c is the lowest price quoted and most essential oil houses will do no better than 70c. Up to 80c is named on special brands and as to quantity. In outside hands 65c is quoted. Sales slow as best season has passed.

Oil Orange—The Italian and West Indian markets have apparently broken under the strain of heavy crops and a poor demand. For shipment from Italy \$1.72½ c. i. f. has been quoted and West Indian figures as low as \$1.75 have been heard. On spot new levels of \$2.50@ \$2.75 on Italian and \$2.33@\$2.50 on West Indian have been reached.

Oil Peppermint—Natural oil holding at \$2.60@\$2.70 on spot. U. S. P. product at \$2.85@\$3.00lb. Figures soft as much of new crop is as yet in the country. Tendency there is to unload oil before winter sets in and concessions are being made.

Oil Pimento—Has dropped off to \$1.75@\$1.90 as to quantity and seller. Activity lacking.

Oil Sandalwood—Has moved back to \$6.75 as low priced material was cleaned out of the market. Ranges

to \$7.00 as to quantity. Large amount of new crop oil in this market.

Oil Spearmint—Weak as country sellers are naming lower shipment figures. Unless their views change the spot price of \$2.50@\$2.60 will probably be shaded.

Oil Tansy—New crop again lower at \$8.50@\$9.00. Spot holdings rather large and buyers inactive.

Oil Wormwood—Country sellers say this year's crop was bought up by special interests but if city sellers would meet their figures sales could probably be effected. Combine has boosted shipment figures to \$2.75, and even higher in some instances. On spot limited quantities are offered at \$3.00@\$3.25, but sellers are not anxious to dispose of their stocks in view of present conditions.

Aromatic Chemicals

No change in general conditions is noted and importers are as much in the dark as ever concerning their present status. American makers are not disposed to publish their prices and sellers of foreign made articles cannot tell what their replacement costs will be Until the various domestic producers can be located and their prices determined in order that duties may be levied the market will continue upset.

Coumarin—Scarcity on spot in many quarters but largest makers have fair supply on hand. Shipments are being made regularly at \$4.00@\$4.25 as to quantity. Firm at those figures.

Methyl Salicylate—Seems due for another advance shortly, as the price of phenol has advanced five cents since the last increase was made. In drum lots 45clb. is named and cans are held at 47c. Resale in limited amounts at 42c@44clb.

TESTING AMERICAN ROSES FOR OIL

The chemistry department, College of Engineering, Newark Technical School, Newark, N. J., has recently concluded tests for determining the practical value of rose blossoms for oil production, using blossoms grown in this climate. The roses are a by-product of the acreage devoted to field-grown roses and information has been sought for the utility along commercial lines. In the laboratory test, the usual method was employed; the petals being placed in a closed vessel, with live steam connection at the base. The issuing steam was then condensed, producing a fair quantity of rose water, but no actual oil. The water was fragrant and apparently well saturated with the oil which, while clouding the mixture, would not separate in drops. The test indicates that garden roses cannot be substituted for the Bulgarian variety, especially adapted to the process. In this latter connection, it is pointed out that from every 5,000 parts of rose leaves, only one part of rose oil is recovered.

.The British Industries Fair will be held in London at the White City from Feb. 19 to March 2, 1923. Chemical manufacturers expect to have extensive exhibits and space reservations have already been sent in from all branches of the industry, according to reports received here.

China's peppermint oil exports total about 2,500lbs. annually. Japan's exports of peppermint oil exceed this figure many times, over 415,000 lbs. having been shipped out in 1920.

Oil citronella imports totaled 95 drums during the week. Outside of this one item no receipts of consequence were noted.

CONDITIONS IN SPANISH OIL MARKET

(Special Correspondence to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Malaga Spain Oct 28—The essential oil market of

Malaga, Spain, Oct. 28.—The essential oil market of southern Spain is reviewed by Felix Gutkind in a recent circular covering the principal oils, as follows:

Thyme Oil—The high per cent product has now been distilled. Crop has only yielded at the utmost 50 per cent of last year's supply. Stocks are very small in Spain.

Crystallisable Thyme Oil—As the major portion of this oil has been purchased for account of English buyers, there is practically no good quality oil left. The yield has been only 25 per cent at the outside of last year's crop.

Oil of Lavender Spike—This season's crop may be reckoned at about 40,000 kilos.

Oil of Rosemary—Owing to the low price of this oil, production has been neglected and stocks have begun to shrink. A shortage might occur, if the demand became a little more active. It seems that Spanish oil competes fairly well with the Dalmatian product and there have been numerous enquiries for the Spanish of late.

Oil of Cade—Steps are being taken to increase the output of this oil in Spain, as it has found an important outlet in North America.

Oil of Pennyroyal—Crop is very small. There are only small parcels of prime quality left.

Oil of Sweet Orange—The new crop promises to be a fair one, but it is only just beginning to come in and quantity therefore cannot be estimated.

FRENCH ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)
Marseilles, France, Oct. 28.—Essential oils are firm,
but trading is quiet. Quotations per 100 kilos are:

	Fran
Aniseed, Tonka	. 14
Rosewood	a 54
Citronella, Java	. 18
Citronella, Ceylon	. 13
Geranium, Bourbon	.125
Clove48	a 50
Palmarosa	. 98
Patchouli190 a	230
Petit Grain	. 42
Sandalwood	.150
Ginger Grass	
Vervain	
Vetivert, Bourbon	.104
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon, 1st quality105 a	120
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon, 2nd quality55	a 60
Cananga Java	. 55
Linaloe Mexique	. 55

The establishment of an international court of commercial arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of commercial disputes is announced by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. The court will be independent of governmental agencies and will be conducted under the supervision of the International Chamber.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for Junior Chemist on Dec. 6. Vacancies in Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., at \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year will be filled from this examination.

Peek & Velsor, New York City crude drug house, have appointed William Hissey, Jr., as their Baltimore representative.

The Consuming Industries

AMERICAN PAPER MILLS EXPERIMENT WITH RUBBER LATEX TO REDUCE COSTS

May Be Used in Making New Rubber Goods and as Substitute for Leather and Linoleum-How the Product Is Added to Beaten Pulp-Ammonia as a Preservative

Experiments are being conducted in American paper mills with rubber latex which cheapens production costs and improves the quality, according to Frederick Kaye, a British chemist, who has made extensive investigations of its use in England, Mr. Kaye says that practical commercial experiments in many mills have shown that all grades and qualities of paper can be improved in some regard by the use of rubber latex. Already commercial experiments have been arranged for in about thirty mills in England and Scotland, while, many mills in the United States and Canada are experimenting with rubber latex in the manufacture of their products. Experiments have been conducted in mills in Holland and Belgium, and arrangements are being made in the mills of Spain, France and Norway. The field is open for other countries in Europe as soon as adequate supplies of latex reach London.

Mr. Kaye says: "The application of rubber latex to papermaking will not only give a ready means of improving the quality of paper, but by cheapening paper production it will open out many new fields for the use of paper, especially the manufacture of new kinds of rubber goods on a paper-making machine. In this way we shall be able to make goods to take the place of leather, and to produce boards of such high bursting strain and capable of such delightful finish that they may take the place of boards in the construction of furniture, doors, etc., in houses and even in construction of motor cars. Linoleum substitutes can be readily made on a board machine.

"The assertion that latex is rubber solution I cannot agree to. Rubber latex, on the other hand, cannot be made; it is produced by nature and used as taken from the rubber-yielding tree but sometimes preserved by a suitable anti-coagulant. It is a colloidal solution, consisting of infinitely minute particles of liquid rubber, intimately dispersed in the water or serum from the laticiferous tubes of the tree. It is miscible with water in all proportions and therefore instantly available in our paper-making process, where, say, 1,200 pounds of fiber is being beaten, floating in five or ten tons of

"The great essential is the thorough dilution of the latex with water before addition to the beaten pulp. In this manner the latex quickly penetrates and becomes intimately associated with every particle of the beaten fiber. I have usually found it best to add the latex towards the end of the beating process because with the prolonged and severe beating to which some particularly strong fibers may be subjected they may be in a condition when some of the rubber will be thrown out in fine particles. It looks as if three gallons to 3.5 gallons of commercial ammonia per 100 gallons of original good latex will be a safe amount for the complete preservation of the latex."

The Searcy, Ark., Chamber of Commerce is organizing a company to construct a \$400,000 cotton mill.

New Consuming Companies

Liberty Paint Products Co., Wilmington, \$100,000. To make paint varnish and kindred products. Colonial Charter Co., Ford Bildg., Wilmington.

Seneca Petroleum Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$1,000,000. To make petroleum products. Corporation Service Co.

Autocessories Chemical Co., Waterbury, Conn. To make special nemical products for automotive service. W. B. Price, R. W. elfit, Waterbury.

Littlefield-Segal Leather Co., Peabody, Mass., \$20,000. To make leather products. A. S. Littlefield; Chapin Segal, Abington, Mass. Dunbar Cane Products Corp., New York, \$11,000,000. To make ugar products. United States Corp. Co., 65 Cedar st. sugar products.

Allen County Oil Co., Scottsville, Ky. To make petroleum products. G. S. Amos, E. J. Lee Rust, Birmingham, Ala.; C. W. Hill, B. A. Hale, Scottsville.

Acto Drug and Chemical Co., Brooklyn, \$20,000. P. Liebling, Fidel; attorney, A. Segal, 132 Nassau st. Bottlers Carbonic Gas Co., Fairmount, W. Va., \$150,000.

Acme Tire Co., San Francisco, \$100,000.

Clerrol Products Corp., Rochester, \$15,000. To make chemicals and optical products. G. H. Gunn, W. O. Conroy; attorney, D. and optical products. (L. Crowley, Rochester.

New Jersey Cotton Products, Clayton, N. J., \$150,000. To make cotton products. Louis H. Tartar, Camden; J. J. Tartar, Harry Pottash, Philadelphia.

Ackerman Rubber Co., Paterson, N. J., \$250,000. L. M. and W. W. Seed, F. P. Ackerman, 39 Paterson st., Paterson.

W. Seed, F. P. Ackerman, 39 Paterson st., Paterson.

M. D. Oil Corp., Rochester, N. Y., \$150,000. To make oil products. B. and F. Seaman, C. Clark; attorneys, Albright & Mepham, E. and B. Bidg., Rochester.

Blackford Window Glass Co., Vincennes, Ind., \$1,000,000 Consolidation of Blackford Window Glass Co. and Indiana Window Glass Co. To make sheet glass.

Hits-It Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J., \$125,000. To make insecticides and other chemical specialties. New Jersey Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., 419 Market st., Camden.

Denny, Mexic Oil Co. New York \$5,000,000. To make petroleum.

Denny-Mexia Oil Co., New York, \$5,000,000. To make petroleum roducts. United States Corp. Co., 65 Cedar st. Climax Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., \$1,500,000. To make petroleum roducts. Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Land Title Bldg.,

Philadelphia. To make

Commercial Tire Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., \$75,000. To me tires and rubber accessories. H. H. Beeber, C. P. Squires, M. Hathaway, Fort Wayne. John G. Beekler Co., 659 Hobbie st., Chicago, no stated capital. o make chemical specialties and to conduct research laboratories. O. and Ralph Sethness.

Louis F. Guerre & Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., no stated capital. To make waterproof roofing cements and paints. Louis Guerre, F. H. Kelly, New Orleans.

Webb-Dimmitt Oil Corp., San Antonio, Tex., \$150,000. To make etroleum products. M. L. Cummings, P. W. Carbusier, J. J. aas, San Antonio.

F. Harvey Roof Chemical Co., New York City, \$10,000. M. Welz, H. Neal; attorney, M. E. Clark, Box 578, City Hall Station. H. H. Allyn Rubber Corp., Philadelphia, \$100,000. To make tires. Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Dover, Del.

Stevens Paper Mills, Inc., Windsor, Conn., \$200,000. G. C. Russell, Hartford, C. N. Stevens, New Rochelle, N. Y., Lillian T. McManus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Simpson, Cohen, Boesch Co., Hartford, Conn., \$50,000. G. L. Simpson, H. L. Cohen, George Boesch, Hartford. Guaranty Leather Co., Inc., Boston, \$10,000. To make leather. J. A. and G. J. Guarante, Boston, Pasquale Mottia, Somerville.

Southwell Wool Combing Co., North Chelmsford, Mass., \$200,000. Wool souring and combing. Jacob Reed, J. A. Croty, Worcester, James Southwell, North Chelmsford.

Green & Clum, Inc., Boston, \$50,000. To make drugs and medi-nes. H. L. Green, William Clum, Worcester, L. L. Green,

Cines. H. L. Green, William Clambridge.

Anne C. Morris, Inc., Taunton, Mass., \$20,000. To do a confectionery and baking business. Anne C. Morris, Lillian M. and P. J. Reilly, Taunton.

H. G. Miller Corp., New York, \$10,000, chemists. H. G. Miller, I. Tilden, Jr., G. M. Harris; attorney, A. H. Rosenfeld, 80 Maiden Lane.

Walkill Valley Beverage Co., Middletown, N. Y., \$75,000. To make non-alcoholic beverages. D. B. Sweeney, A. V. Mapes; attorney, E. C. Faulkner, Middletown.
Mret, New York, \$10,000. To make cosmetics. A. Fuhr, A. W. Venino; attorney, A. Miller, 59 Wall st.

Velik Soap Co., New York, \$25,000. D. Denardo, L. W. Geilerupp, A. J. Collins; attorney, J. V. Grilli, 27 Cedar st.

TO MAKE BLEACHED SODA PULP

The Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., which has plants at Beauharnois, Que., Cornwall, Ont., and Crabtree, Que., announces that it will erect a plant for the manufacture of bleached soda pulp as an addition to its unit at Cornwall. It will have a capacity of about 15,000 tons per annum. So far this product has not been manufactured in Canada. The soda pulp produced will be used for mixing with sulfite pulp for the manufacture of certain grades of paper. The principal ingredient in soda pulp is poplar wood, of which there are abundant supplies. With the new addition the company will be enabled to produce a longer proportion of the raw material required for its various grades of paper than any other Canadian paper company.

Under Government auspices a new film for motion picture use has been produced, entitled "The Story of Compressed Air." It is the outcome of the joint efforts of the Department of Commerce, the United States Bureau of Mines and The Compressed Air Society, No. 50 Church street, New York. No pains have been spared to obtain reels which would bring home the many ways in which compressed air and pneumatic apparatus perform a multitude of essential services in many industries including mining, building and the handling of chemicals.

The Rote Leather Co., Akron, O., recently incorporated under Delaware laws, for \$1,000,000, has purchased the Doyle Rubber Co.'s plant at Akron. The structure has not been occupied since it was built two years ago. Machinery for the manufacture of imitation leather products will be installed. B. W. Rote is president and J. W. Hildebrand is secretary of the new concern.

The mail order medicine business and its attendant evils and good points are discussed in an article in the October issue of "The Bulletin," published by the United Medicine Manufacturers of America. It suggests that medicine makers get together and have a general housecleaning.

The Austin-Kelly Ink Co., 2270 Franklin street, Detroit, Mich., will soon begin the construction of its proposed new two-story plant estimated to cost \$30,000. It will be located on Bellevue avenue near Sylvester street.

The Vulcanite Roofing Co., Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y., a subsidiary of the Beaver Board Companies, same address, is selecting a site for the construction of a new plant for the manufacture of composition roofing products.

The Bethlehem Narrow Textile Co., recently organized will soon operate a plant at Bethlehem, Pa., in which narrow textiles of wool, cotton and silk yarns will be made. Frank Y. Kitzmiller heads the company.

The Tidewater Glass Mfg. Co., Jacksonville, Fla., will have the first unit of its five-unit plant ready for occupation by the first of the year. B. R. Kessler is secretary of the company.

The Debois Tube & Rubber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., will expand its plant shortly at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

The Seaman Paper Co., 208 South La Salle st., Chicago, has increased its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

The Choctaw Cotton Oil Co., Ada, Okla., will increase its capital to \$2,500,000 for expansion.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Vit Candy Co., Brooklyn, has increased its capital from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

The Bakelite Corp., New York, has increased its capital from \$3,100,000 to \$5,100,000.

The Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va., is doubling the capacity of its plant at a cost of \$400,000.

The Gaffney Knitting Mill, Gaffney, S. C., has let a contract for an extensive addition to its factory.

A. Earl Barnes & Co., Philadelphia, is building a one-story dye house on Third street, above Bristol street.

The Armour Leather Co., Chicago, Ill., has purchased the plant and business of Alexander Bros., Inc., Philadelphia, makers of leather products, for \$806,000.

The United States Gasoline Corp. is building a \$250,-000 gasoline cracking plant near Texas City, Tex. A 75-acre tract of land was purchased recently on which to build the new plant.

The Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., are erecting new buildings and purchasing additional machinery to cost about \$400,000. The capacity of the plant will be increased considerably.

The Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., is erecting a \$700,000 addition to its weave room and picker building. The mill makes cotton and silk goods. B. E. Geer is president and B. S. Mills secretary.

The Standard Chemical Co., Omaha, Neb., has begun operations in its new plant at Leavenworth ave. and Forty-second st., where provisions have been made for considerable increase in production.

A new wholesale drug house was established in Oakland, Cal., recently. Waters Bros., 379 4th street, a local wholesale grocery, have added a drug department. Alva L. Merrill is general manager of the new department.

Textile interests are working on plans to spin kapoc fibre, which is supplied by South America and Java. This material is light in weight and possesses from five to six times the buoyant power of ordinary cork. Its use in mattresses in the place of hair would cut the poundage and cost in two.

The California Cordage Co., Orange, Cal., recently incorporated with capital of \$250,000, expects to be operating its plant by February. The company will make cotton yarn for the insulation of wire. Louis Koth is president.

Great Falls Bleachery & Dye Works' employees are back at work again following a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. A compromise was reached whereby the schedule was reduced to 52½ hours with a 25 per cent increase in wages.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. had an exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., which included a variety of textiles showing all hues and colors, and upon various fabrics including silk, artificial silk, cotton and wool. Supplementing the textile and dyeing exhibit, products from the certified food color and pharmaceutical divisions were also shown. At the request of many of those who visited the National exhibit two years ago, the company again displayed a large illuminated thart showing all the important products derived from coal.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, page 1223

IPECAC AND CHAMOMILES ADVANCE

Higher Prices in London for Agar Agar, the Benzoates and Japanese Mint Oil—Citric Acid, Cream Tartar, the Bichromates and Potassium Chlorate Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Nov. 8.—The fine chemical market is improving slowly, and a slightly better demand for crude drugs is noted. Agar agar, Rio ipecac, chamomiles, the benzoates and Japanese mint oil are higher.

A firmer market is reported on crude camphor, salol, acetic adid and carbolic.

Castor oil, ergot and cloves are easier.

Lower prices are announced on citric acid, cream tartar, the bichromates and potassium chlorate.

London, Nov. 1 (By Mail)-The markets have been more cheerful this week, stimulated no doubt by the unusual activity in the London markets for rubber, tea and sugar. A better feeling is noticeable in heavy chemicals used in the textile and dyeing industries. Fine chemicals are only fairly firm and will probably be the last to recover owing to outside influences. Advices have been received from Belgium exporters that having obtained a settlement of Belgian war damages, paid in drugs of well known German brands they are in a position to offer these on very favorable terms with a guaranty of authenticity! The further material depreciation in foreign exchanges notably Berlin with the mark at 19,700 to the pound must necessarily influence all markets for fine chemical preparation unfavorably.

Benzoic acid is on the upgrade and the market is much firmer at 1s 7d per pound. German offers have ceased and spot is now 1s 9d tb.

Beta naphthol of good technical quality is being sold by the makers fairly freely at 1s 2½d per pound. Spot stocks, mainly from German sources, have at last dried up and what little second hand material was available has been sold at a trifle under this price. The resublimed is in small demand at 1s 9d per pound.

Senega—A fair shipment has arrived. Just previously 1s 7d was accepted. More money will be asked for further quantities.

Chamomiles—Roman and Belgian, are higher again and sales have been effected for spot goods at 400s, being an advance.

Camphor—The market is firm for both crude and refined. Japanese slabs are offered sparingly at 3s 7d to 3s 7½d per pound spot, and 3s 5d per pound c. i. f. forward shipment.

Carbolic acid has an easier tendency.

Oil of peppermint, Wayne County, is somewhat lower at 13s to 13s 3d on the spot while Japanese, usual run, dementholised, is fetching 7s 3d on the spot, present shipment 6s 6d c. i. f.

Cloves, Zanzibar—New crop will arrive on a good market, supplies being scarce. Spot sales have been made at 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d per pound, and present shipment can be done under 7d per pound c. i. f. The present London stock is represented as being

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par. Current		
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.886	\$4.462	
France (franc)	193	.068	
Italy (lira)	193	.041	
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.619	
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred		.031	
Poland (mark) per hundred		.007	
Japan (ven)		.483	
Spain (peseta)	193	.152	
Holland (guilder)	402	.392	
Belgium (franc)		.063	
Norway (crown)		.182	
Switzerland (franc)		.182	
Sweden (crown)	268	.268	
Denmark (crown)		.201	
Argentina (peso)		.360	
Brazil (milreis)		.113	
China (Silver dollar-Hongkong)	789	.547	
(Tael-Shanghai, silver)		.731	
(Tael-Peking, silver)		.771	

less than one-fourth of what it was last year and one-twentieth of the year before.

Ergot of Rye—Spanish, Portuguese and Hungarian are being more freely offered. Buyers have been playing a waiting game; 2s per pound would be easily obtainable today on spot.

Quicksilver—Under the easement of new arrivals £12 10s per bottle is now spot price, being somewhat

Vanillin is quoted at 20s per pound and may be had cheaper to arrive.

ITALY'S DEMAND FOR FERTILIZERS

The use of chemical fertilizers in Sicily has shown a marked increase during the last few years, and American products have always enjoyed a ready sale and a good reputation, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul Nathan. Approximately 140,000 tons of sulfate of ammonia are consumed annually, of which 50 per cent is supplied by domestic manufacturers (North of Italy) and the balance is imported from the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Nearly 180,000 tons of superphosphates are used. Italian manufacturers, enjoying a large advantage in the matter of competition because of close proximity to the sources of raw material at Tunis and Algiers, supply three quarters of the total, and America, Belgium and Egypt supply most of the balance. The price of citrate of lime in Italy has been fixed for the seasons of 1922 and 1923 at 600 lire for 100 kilograms, according to a cable just received from Commercial Attache Henry C. MacLean, at Rome.

PHOSPHATE PRICES IN EUROPE

Cable advices to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Herring, Berlin, state that the price of Constantine, Tunisian, Gafsa and Moroccan phosphates is \$10 a ton. Cable advices from Commercial Attache Chester Lloyd Jones, Paris, are to the effect that the price of Gafsa phosphate rock, 63 to 68 per cent, is 1.10 francs per 1 per cent per metric ton, f. o. b. North African ports. Tunisian phosphate rock, 58 per cent, is 1 franc per 1 per cent per metric ton, and for 63 per cent 1.10 francs per 1 per cent per metric ton.

INDIA'S NUX VOMICA SHIPMENTS TO U. S.

Madras, India, exported 310 tons of nux vomica last year, says Vice Consul Doolittle, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Most of it went to the United Kingdom, but eighty-two tons were shipped to the United States. Considering the economic value of nux vomica as the source of the alkaloids strychnine and brucine, the exploitation of the resources of India has been greatly neglected. The trees are not cultivated,

but are found in a wild state.

. The nux vomica of commerce comes from the seeds of the tree, which are contained in brownish-yellow fruit, about the size of a small orange, and the consistency of gelatinous pulp with a hard rind. The gathering of the seeds is done by the half-wild forest tribes -Gonds, Santals, Mahars, to whom this work is a secondary occupation. The pulp is washed or rotted off and the seeds are spread on mats in the sun to dry. They are then sold to small middlemen or licensees, who dispose of them to larger middlemen, and eventually the crops are consolidated in the hands of the large exporters at Madras, Cocanada or Cochin. The exporters wash and sort the seeds, picking out the floaters or underweight ones and the broken pieces. They are then put up in bags of 164 or 182 pounds and sold as "general average of the crop, Europe cleaning." The culls and underweights bring, as a rule, less than half the prices of the cleaned seeds, and in years of low demand may remain unsold.

The crop usually begins to arrive on the market in good quantities in December, and the gathering season extends through the cold weather up to March or

April.

JAPAN'S GERMAN IMPORTS INCREASE

Japanese imports from Germany have been increasing and are now greater in volume than before the war, according to Japanese periodicals received by the Department of Commerce. For the year ended May, 1922, these imports amounted to 83,310,000 yen (1 yen = \$0.4985)—an increase of 22,150,000 yen over the 1913 imports. The amount of imports from Germany for the first five months of this year exceeded by some 35,000,000 yen that for the first five months of last year, and it is generally believed that this year's total will be over 100,000,000 yen.

The main items of import from Germany are: Dyestuffs, paints and colors, metals and manufactures of metal, scientific instruments, chemicals and explosives.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate skeet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases

4075—Agency desired for all ingredients used in soap and oil actories—Netherlands. Quotations, c.i.f. Rotterdam. Terms, cash factories—Netherlan against documents.

4095—Resins and turpentine oils—Czechoslovakia. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Hamburg.

4108—Sulfonated oil for use in tanning—South Africa. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Cape Town.

4115-Roll brimstone and powdered sulphur-India. Purchase desired of 200 to 500 hundredweight per month each year from October to May. Quotations, c.i.f. port of India. Terms, cash against documents in London.

4159-Sulfate of ammonia, quality 20-21 azote and 19-20 azote—
Italy. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Italian port. Terms, cash against documents. Correspondence, Italian or French.
4163-Soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake—Sweden. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

NEW WORLD-WIDE PARCEL POST RATES

In the world-wide parcel post system two maximum weights for shipment of packages from United States to foreign countries are now in universal use, according to a revised chart of rates and weights compiled by the Post Office Department. One is 22 pounds and the other is 11 pounds. Only two nations do not have this limit. The Republic of Panama has a limit of 50 pounds, while Ecuador has a maximum of 20 pounds. The maximum weight to Shanghai, China, is also 50

Nations or territories having a limit of 11 pounds on parcel post packages sent from the United States are: Abyssinia, Aden, Afghanistan, Ascension, Australia, Azores, Bahamas, Baleric Islands, Barbadoes, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo (via England), Belgium, Benadir, Bermuda, Bismarck Archipelago, Bolivia, British Central Africa, British Guiana, British Somaliland, Brunei, Cameroons (England), Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Carpathos, Ceuta, Milalla and Tangier, Ceylon, Chili, Cook Islands, Crete, Cyprus, Czecho-Slovakia, Dutch Guiana, East Africa (British), Egypt, Erithea, Falkland Islands, Fanning Islands, Fiji Islands, French Guiana, Friendly Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Island, Gold Coast Colony, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guadeloupe, Hongkong, Hungary, India, Indo China (direct), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Java, Jugoslavia, Kenya Colony, Labrador, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Liberia, Luxembourg, Macao, Madeira, Malay Federated States, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Mesopotamia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru Islands, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, Newfoundland, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norfolk Islands, North Borneo, Nyassa-land, Palestine, Papua, Persia, Pitcairn Island, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese India, Portuguese Timor, Portuguese West Africa, Rhodes, Rhodesia, Russia, St. Helena, Santa Cruz Islands, Santo Domingo, Sarawak, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Seychelles, Siam, Sierra Leone, Solomon Island, Southwest Africa Protectorate, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Tibet, Togolands, Tonga, Trans-Jordania, Trentino and Trieste, Trinidad, Turks Island, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Windward Islands, Zanzibar and Pemba.

Nations or territories having a limitation of twentytwo pounds are: Algeria, Alsace and Lorraine, Argentina, Austria, Belgian Congo (via Belgium), Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroun (French), China, Colombia, Corsica, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, French Guiand, French Somaliland, French Soudan, Gabon, Germany, Greenland, Haiti, Honduras (British), Honduras Republic, Iceland, Indo China (via France), Ivory Coast, Latonia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mauritania, Memel, Mexico, Middle Congo, Monaco, Morocco (except Spanish zone), Netherlands, West Indies, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger Territory, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Reunion, Rumania, Salvador, Saar Territory, Senegal, Serbs, Society Islands, Spitzbergen, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togoland, Tunis, Turkey, Upper Volta, Uru-

During August fertilizers were imported into Canada to the value of \$96,832, all from the United States, as compared with imports during August, 1921, valued at \$94,553, of which \$77,040 was from the United States and \$17,513 from Britain.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar ,various fine alkaloids ,and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs; Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

.WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

- 1 Imperial Gallan (British)—1.20 American Gallons
 1 American Gallon .833 Imperial Gallon
- 1 American Gallon .833 Imperial Gallon 1 American Gallon —3.79 Liters
- 1 Liter .264 American Gallon
- 1 American Gallon (Water) —8.35 pounds 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) — .454 Kilograms
 - 1 Kilogram —2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

ACETANILID, tech 150 m bbls m	.25	: .26	[ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)			Acid, hydrofluorio—(continued)		
100 lb kgs		: ,27	Crude, 25% 50 gal bblsgal	.27	: .30	60% 100 m cby. wks I		: .14
I'SP 200 lb bbls		: .32	10%, 50 gal. bblsgal	.22		60% 300 m dr., wks m		13
			Chloracetic.			White Acid, 100 B cby. wks. I		: .34
Acetic Aubydride, 85% 480 m drs. m		: .40	mono 100 lb bbls. wkslb	.40	: .50	White Acid, 10 chys. wks. II		: .25
85%, 107 lb chys	***	: .39	Di, 150 lb cbys wks lb		1.00	Hydrofiuosilicie, 35% 450 m bbls		
90% days	* * *		Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks lb		: 2.45			
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks lb		: .181/4	Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb drs.		. 2.20	Hypophosphorous, USP 30%		: ,12
700 lb drs, lc/l wkslb		: .19	wks Ib	.15	: .16	gal. demis		: .95
350 lb drs. le/l wkslb	****	: .19	Chromie, USP 200 lb drums lb		: .40	USP, 10% 5 gal. demis In		
Second Hands, spot Ib	.181/2		85% Pure, 200 lb drums lb					
Acetophenone, CP 1 lb bot lb		: 4.25	Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin			LACTIC, 22% dark500 b bbls b		
Acetphenetidin, 150 m bbls m	1.85	: 1.95	Cinnamie, 5 m cans	2.75	: 3.00	22% light, bbls		
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb chys lb		: .35	CITRIC, USP cryst 230 lb bbls. lb			44% dark, bbls		
ACID 1. 2. 4. 250 D bbl D		: .80	Powd. USP 200 lb bbls. lb	***	.50	44% light, bbls		
Acetic, 28%, 400 b bbis. e/l			Imported, cryst 112 lb keps. lb	***	.51	66% bbls ID		
wks 100 m	2.9214	: 3.00		F01/		80% imported, bbls	.14%	
28%, le/l wks100 lb	3.171/2			.501/		USP IX 100 m cbysm		: .70
56%, c/l wks100 fb	5.85		Cleves, 250 m bblsm	1.50	1.54	USP VIII 100 lb chys lb	***	.58
56%, lc/l wks100 lb	6.10	6.60	Cresylic, 95% dark dr. wks. gal	.55	.57	Laurent's, 250 lb bbls lb	.75	80
70%, bbls, c/l wks100 lb	7.31	7.52	97-99% straw, drs. wksgal	.60	.62	Metanilic, 250 lb bbls lb	:	: 1.00
70%, le/1 wls100 B	7.56	8.14	97-99% straw, drs. resale.gal	.75	.90	Mixed, sulfuric-nitric		
80% coml. bbls.c/l wks.100 b	8.35	8.61	97-99% decolor, drs, wksgal	.80	.82	Drums, wks N Unit	.07%:	.08
80% coml. lc/l wks100 lb	9.10	9.36	Formie, 75% tech, 100 h chys. D	.16	.17	Drums, wks S Unit		
80% pure bbls. e/l wks.100 h	9.80 :	10.10	90%, 75 m ebys. incl m	.16	.18	Tank cars, wks N Unit	.0736	
	10.55 :	10.85	Gallie, USP 150 m bbls m	.70	.75	Tank cars wks S Unit		
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks100 lb	:	11.41	Gamma, 225 m bbls, wks m		1.85	Molybdic, 85% pure 11b bot. 1b		
Glacial le/l wks100 fb	1	11.91	Bols., ton lots wks ID		1.75	85% pure, 100 lb kegslb	1.75 :	
Glacial, USP cby wks100 h	1	13.50	Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 b b. b	1.65	1.70		*** :	1.30
Acotylsalicylie, 200 m bbls D	:	.95	H. 350 m bbls. single m		.80	Monosulfonic F, Delta. 50 m		
Second Hands	.85 :	.88	Bbls. ton lots wks	:	.75	ting	:	2.30
Anthranilie, top lots drs Ib			Hydriodle, 10% USP 5 h bot, h	.60		MURIATIC, 20° cbrs. le/l		
95-98%, 100 b drs b	:	1.15	Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 D			wks	1.20 :	1.65
. 99-100%, 100 m drs m	:	1.30	cbys. wks		.38	Cbys. c/l wks100 lb	1.10 :	
Benzoie, tech. 100 m bbls m		.55	48% coml. 10 chys. wks lb		.36	Tank cars, wks100 fb	.90 :	
Tech, ton lots bbls	:		40% CP 155 to cbys, wks. It	.45		18°, 140 m ebys.		
USP, 100 b bbls	.68 :	.72	10%, USP 100 m cbys. wks. m	.11	.13	e/l wks100 m	1.00	1 14
Borie, crys. powd. 250 b bbls. h	.11%:	.12	Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriat			Tank cars, wks100 fb	1.00 :	
Kegs, 100 h D	.13 :	.1236	CP, USP, 110 b cbps b	.07 :	.09	22°, 140 m cbys.	.90 :	1.00
Broenner's, 250 m bbls m	:	. 1.55	ci, osi, iiom cojs	.01 .	.03	c/l wks100 m	1.50 :	1
Butyric, 60% pure 5 m bot m	.50 :	.60	HYDROFLUGRIC, 30%400 bbla.		71. 97	Iron, free, 20° cbvs.	1.00 :	1.75
Camphoric, USP VIII 1 Ib bot. Ib	5.10 :	5.25	wks ID	:	.06	e/l wks100 lb		
Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phen	iol	-	30% bbls. e/l wks B	:	.05	Tank cars, wksnet ton	90 00	
110 D tins	:	.42	30% 100D cbys. wks B	:	.0636	Muriatie, CP & USP, see Acid I	Zudrochland	25.00
25 m tins	:	.44	48% single 100 h cby, whath	:	.11	Naphthionic, tech. 250 lb bhis. lb	.60 :	
5 m tins or bot	.46 :	47	48% 10 cbys. wks B		.10	Refined, single bbls D		.62
1 7b bot			52% 100 lb eby. wks lb	:	.12	Nevile & Winther's, 250 D	:	.00
Liquid, USP 1 to bot to	:	.50	52% 10 ebys. wks D	:	.11	bbls	1.18 .	1 00

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Manufactured in all strengths Clear ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION A SUPERIOR GRADE

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CALCIUM PHOSPHATE PRECIPITATED PURE

Special Product for Pharmaceutical Purposes

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NEW YORK

Chemicals

ACID, NITRIC, 36° 135 m			Acid Sulfurie			Alcohol—(continued)		
eby. wks100 lb	5.50	: 6.15	Tank cars, wksnet ton	9.00	: 11.00	Butyl, 50 gal. drums b .20		.22
Cbys. c/l wks100 lb		: 5.25	C. P. 175 m cbys100 m		: 8.00	Cinnamic, liquid, 1 lb bot lb 15.00		16.00
38° single cby. wks100 lb		: 6.55	Oleum, 20 p.c. 1500 m drums,			Crystallizable Ib 24.00		
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb		: 5.65		1.25	: 1.50	Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal	:	4.40
40° Single chys. wks100 m		7.15			: 1.25	Refined, 10 m can b	:	.75
Chys. c/l wks100 fb		6.25	Tank Cars, wksnet ton		: 18.00	Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drs. gal	:	2.25
42° Single cbys. wks100 fb		: 7.90 : 7.00	Contract cars, wkston	17.00	: 18.00	Refined, 50 gal. drsgal 4.00	:	4.50
C. P. chys. single wks100 lb		: 7.00 : 13.00	Oleum, 40° drs lc/l wks.net ton		: 35.00	Ref'd, 91%, drsgal	:	3.50
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls, wks lb	.14	.15	Oleum, 60° drs, lc/l wks net			Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood		
Bbls. NY Ib	.13	.1514	ton		: 65,00	Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol		
Kegs, 100 fb	.15		Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 m ebys. m	.05	: .06	Propyl, nml. erd 50 gal. drms.gal	:	4.40
Imp., 560-fb csks fb	.141/2		4% 100 m ebys	.04	: .05	Refined, 10 m can m		.75
Phenylacetic, 1 h bot h		: 3.00	USP, 5 gal. demis	.06	: .08	Denatured		
Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100 lb	2.90	. 0.00	Tannic, tech. 300 lb bblslb	.40	: .50	No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
cbys Ib	.08	: .09	USP, powd. 200 lb bbls lb	.70	: .75	50 gal. bbls. inclgal .41	:	.42
USP. 85% syrupy, 70 lb			USP, fiuffy, 50 m bbls m	.75	: .80			.38
demis	.16	.17	Tartarie USP cryst 300 fb bbls. fb			No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof		
Phthalic. 100 lb bbls lb		-	USP, powd, 300 m bbls. m	• • •	: .32	50 gal. bbls. inclgal .39	:	.41
				• • • •	-	50 gal. drums, extragal .34	:	.36
Picramic, 300 lb bbls lb		.65	Imp. USP 240 lb bblslb Powd, 240 lb bblslb	.30	: .31	No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
Pierie, 300 lb bbls	***						:	.40
Bbls. car lots wks			Tobias, 250 m bbls	1.50	: 1.55	No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof	:	.35
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb canslb	1.15	1.20	Tungstic, 100 m kegs		: 1.00	70 1 111 1 1 1 1 1	:	.39
Resublimed, 5 lb cans lb	1.55	1.60	Aconitine Alk, cryst. 1 oz. visoz		: 30.00	50 gal. drums, extragal .32		.34
Tech. powd. 200 lb bbls lb		.80	Amorphous, 1 oz. vlsoz					.0.
Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bblslb	.32	.33	Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls lb	.18	: .20	In addition to the regular author-		
USP. 100 m bbls	:	.35	Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls lb	.22	: .24	ized formulae for completely dena-		
Second Hands	.33	.35	ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal.			tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for		
Sulfanilie. 250 lb bbls lb	.17 :	.19		4.70	: 4.75	specially denatured alcohol are au-		
			Second Hands, bbls. USP 190			thorized for special uses. Owing to		
SULFURIC, 66° 175 m cbys.			pfgal	4.60	: 4.65			
le/1 wks100 lb	1.10 :	1.50	Export, USP 190 pfgal	.35	: .40	the limitations of their uses however,		
Chys., c/l wks100 lb	.95 :	1.25	Cologne Spirit, 50 gal, bbls.gal	4.75	: 4.80	prices are quoted by the alcohol		
1500 h Drums, le/l			Wood, 95% 50 gal, bblsgal	.95	: .97	producers only to holders of per-		
wks100 ID	:	1.10	97%, 50 gal, bblsgal	.98	: .99	mits allowing the use of spe-		
Drums, c/l wks100 lb						cially denatured formulae in products		
					: 1.07	authorized by the Dept. of Internal		
Tank cars, wksnet ton	14.00	10.00	Acetone free, 50 gal. drums.gal	1.10	: 1.15			
60° 1500 lb Drums, lc/l wks	***		Alcohols, also in 50 gal.			Revenue. For prices on specially		
The state of the s	.70 :		drums, extra and returnable.			denatured alcohols not listed above.		
Drums, c/l wks100 lb	.00 :	.80	Amyl, see Oil Fusel			consult any of the alcohol producers.		



Snow Cap Brand 5% Tomahawk Brand 35%

LITHOPONE

Manufactured by

- THE -

Grasselli Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

CLEVELAND

CHICAGO

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd. TORONTO MONTREAL



Aloin, USP 100 m casesm	.84	:	.90	(Aluminum Sulfate— (continued)			-	Ammonium Chloride—(continued)		-	
				Cont. bgs, c/l wks, E.100 D		:	1.40	Imp., wh. 600 lb casks spot. fb	.063	4.	.07
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 lb bbls. lb			1.05	Bags, c/l wks. W100 lb			1.35	Gray, 600 D casks spot Ib	.08		.0834
Ton lots, bbls. wks			1.00	Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 fb		:	1.55	Lump, 500 m casks spot Ib			.15
Refined, 300 lb bbls	***	:	1.10	Bulk, e/l cont. wks. E. 100 m		:	1.35	Ichthyolate, as to brand Ib	.75		4.00
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 b bbls. Ib		:	.32	Amidol, (see Diaminophenol)	* 00			Iodide, USP 25 lb jars lb	4.85	:	4.90
Ton lots, bbls. wks		:	.30	Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxeslb	5.00	:	5.10 5.16	Lactate, 500 lb bbls lb	.15	:	.16
				Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgslb			1.15	Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 m bbls. m	.053	6:	.06
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 D bbls.				AMMONIA anbyd. 100 m cyl m		:	.30	· CP gran. 100 h kegs h	.10	:	.22
wks		:	3.50	Water, 26° 800 m drs. wks m		:	.073/2	Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegslb	.50	:	.57
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	3.50	:	3.65	Drs. e/1 wks	.07	:	.0714	Persulfate, 112 b cases b	.55	:	.60
Powd., 380 lb bbls, wks.100 lb		:	3.90	Imp., 800 h drs incl spot. h			.06	Phosphate, dibasic 200 b bbls. b	.54	:	.60
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks.100 lb	5.00		6.00	26°, 100 fb ebys. lc/1 wks. fb		:	.081/2	Tech., powd. 325 m bbls m	.15	:	.17
	5.00	•	0.00	Cbys. c/l wks		:	.081/4	Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs lb	.58	:	.61
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls.				20°, 800 lb drs. lc/1 wks. lb		:	.08	Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 lb		:	3.20
wks100 lb		:	4.50	Cbys., le/l wks		:	.071/2	200 lb single bgs c/l wks.100 lb		:	3.30
Bbls. e/l wks100 m	***	:	4.25	18°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wkslb		:	.05 1/2	200 lb double bags f.a.s. 100 lb			3.55
Cont. bbls c/l wks100 lb	***	:	4.25	Cbys., le/l wks		:	.073	Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb	.50	:	.52
Imp. 650 lb casks sp. 100 lb	3.50	:	3.75	16°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks. lb		:	.04	CP. 25 lb jarslb	.60		.65
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	4.35	:	4.60	Cbys., lc/l wksIb		:	.05	Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs.gal	2.00	:	2.25
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb	4.50	:	4.75	Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs. lb	.35	:	.36	Pure, 5 gal. cansgal	5.00	:	6.00
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb	5.50	:	6.00	Benzoate, USP 1 h bot h	.85	:	.90	Alcohol, see Fusel 011			
Soda, grd, 400 h bbls. wks. 100 h		:	4.00	Biffuoride, 300 lb bbls lb	.22	:	.23	Butyrate, 1 lb bot	1.65	:	2.00
Bbls. e/l wks100 lb		:	3.50	100 to kegs	.23	:	.24	Formate, 1 lb bot	1,75	:	2.00
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY100 b	00.00		01.00	Bromide, 50 lb boxes lb		:	.33	Salicylate, 100 D ebys D	1.25	-	1.40
Chloride, anhyd, 275 B drs B	.20	-		Imported, 112 lb boxeslb	.18	:	.20	Anethol, 2 lb bot	2.00	:	2.25
The second secon			.22	Carb., tech. 560 lb caskslb		:	.091/2	ANILINE OIL, 900 lb drs. 5dr.sp. lb	.16	:	.17
30% sol. 120 lb ebyslb	.03 3		.04	Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb		:	.10%	Aniline Salt, 200 m bbls m	.24	:	.25
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	:	.18	USP, lump, 100 lb kegslb	.07	:	.08	Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot lb	4.00	:	4.50
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l				Powd., 100 lb kegslb	.09	:	.10	Anthracene, 40-45% 600 lb casks			
wks 100 m		:	2.50	Chloride, Domestic				wkslb	.12	:	.17
Imported, spot100 lb			2.6214	White gran, 250 lb bbls wks lb			.07%	80-85%, 600 lb casks wkslb Anthraquinone, subl 125 lb bbls. lb	1.30	:	1.35
	2.00		2.0279	Bbls., e/l wks			.071/4	30% paste 350 lb bblslb	.75	:	.80
Comm'l., 1/2% iron, bgs. e/1				Gray 250 lb bbls, wkslb	.07%	-	.07%	Antimony metal, slabs ton lots100 lb		:	7.00
wksEast 100 lb	1.40	:	1.50	Bbls. c/l wks	.073	4:	.07%	Needle Powd., 100 lb caseslb	.06	:	.061/2



CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Last year the use of Carbon Tetrachloride as a fumigant against wheat weevil was introduced. This material is particularly desirable as it is absolutely non-inflammable and can be used in sections where Underwriters rules will not permit the use of Carbon Bisulphide.

Can be supplied in 5-, 10- and 55-gallon drums.

THE DOW

Midland, Mich.



CHEMICAL CO.

90 West St., New York

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 D	Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb dra.				, Bismuth—(continued)			
drs	wks		:	.55	Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls Ib			2,65
50 m erocks m .45 : .50	USP. 25 m cans		:	1.75	Second Hands, bbls, or less, To	2.45	:	2,50
Sol'n. 130 m carbors m .12 : .14	FFC. 25 fb cans		:	2.50	Cones, 1 th bot			
Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb .0614: .06	M BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks				Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls Ib			2.78
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bbls lb : .16	wksgal		:	.27	Tannate 1 m bot		:	2.50
336 lb kegs lb : .18	110 gal. drs. wksgal		:	.32	Bismuth Preparations quoted			
Crimson, 500 lb bbls lb : .35	CP Tanks, wksgal		:	.30	above on basis 25 lb lots.			
336 lb kegs	110 gal. drs. wksgal		:	.35	Smaller lots at an advance.			
Red, 500 m bbls m : .40					Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks.ton	80.00	:	85.00
336 lb kegs lb : .41	Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls. lb	***		.87	Imported, bblston		:	
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls lb : .45	Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb		:	.85	Paste, 650 lb bblston		:	40.00
Antipyrine, USP, 100 m casesm 2.25 : 2.50			_		BLEACHING POWDER, 700 D drs.			
	bbls ID	.70	:	.72	e/l wks100 m		:	2.00
Apomorphine Hydchilde, % oz. vis.oz : 16.65 Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vis.oz 10.50 : 12.00	Benzol, see Benzene	0.00			Drums lc/l ex-warehouse100 lb	2.25	:	
Argols, red powd. 350 m bblsm .07 : .08	Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes lb	2.00	:	2.10	Contract, c/l wks100 b			2.00
Arsenic, metal 220 lb kegslb .23 : .24	Benzoyl Chloride, 500 D drs D			1.00	F. a. s. c/1100 Ib			
Red, 224 lb kegs cases lb .12 %: .13	Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys lb	1.15	:	1.20	Imported, spot100 lb		:	
White, 550 m bbls lc/l m .10%: .11	Alcohol, 5 lb bot	1.25		1.50	Blue Ointment, see Mercury			
112 D c/s D .10%: .11	Benzoate, 5 m bot	1.40		1.60	Mass, see Mercury			
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic	Medicinal FFC ID	1.60	:	1.80	Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs			.10
	Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs. lb	.20	:	.22	Black, 200 lb bbls	.06		.08
Atropine Alk. USP 1 oz vlsoz 10.00 : 10.50 Sulfate, 5 oz. in 1 oz vialsoz 4.50 : 4.60	100 lb cbys lb		2	.25	Borax, USP cryst. 400 lb bblslb	.053		.06
	Redistil. 100 lb cbys lb	***	:	.35	Powdered, USP 300 lb bblslb	.057		.06
RARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide	Formate, 1 lb bot	2.50	:	3.00	Kegs, USP 100-150 lb lb	.06		.063
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls.	Berberine Hydchlide, 110 bot ID			22.00	Borneol, 1 b bot		:	3.50
wkston 75.00 : 85.00	Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 m bot. m	21.00	-	23.00	Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
Imports, bbls, spotton 70.00 : 75.00	BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 ID bbls, wks. ID		2	.24	Bromine, bot. in 60 h cs. wks h	* * * *	:	.29
Precip., 200 h bgs, wkston 70.00 : 75.00	Ton lots, wks	.23		.24	Bromobenzene, 600 m drums m	.40	:	.42
Chloride, 800 fb bbls. wkston :100.00	Sublimed ID	.50	:	.55	Bromoform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs. lb		-	1.50
200 fb bgs. wkston 90 00 :100.00 Import. bbls. spotton 90 00 : 95.00	Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 h.				Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegslb	3.50	:	4.00
Import, bbls. spot	bbls	.95		1.00	Brucine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 100 ozs.oz	.20	:	.25
Import, 500 lb drs	Sublimed, 200 lb bblslb			1.50	Butter of Antimony, see Antimony C			1 00
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls lb .05 : .06	Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bich	iloride			CADMIUM, metal 100 b bxs ib		:	1.30
Iodide, 5 lb bot	BISMUTH metal, 150th cases Th	2.60	:	2.70	Bromide, 50 lb cases jars lb	***	:	4.20
Nitrate, 700 lb casks b .09%: .10	Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bas. lb		:	5.45	Iodide, 10 lb bot	3.75	:	
Import, casks b; .08	Betanaphtholate, 5 m brs Ib		:	3.10	Second Hands	3.15		3.75
Sulfocyanide 400 m bblsm : .35	- Clurate, USP 510 DX3			2.75	Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot lb	7.12	:	7.32
	Nitrate, 25 lb jars			1.70	Sulfate, 1 lb bot	*.12	:	
Barytes, floated 350 h bblston 33.50 : 35.00	Oxychleride, 250 bbls			3.12	Citrated, 25 lb canslb	3.00	:	
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine	Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb canslb			2.90	Hydrobromide, 1 lb botlb		:	4.75
Denat, salicy acid or tartar emetic	Salicylate, 250 bbls			1.85	CALCIUM Acetate, 150 lb bgs, e/l			T. 10
45 gal. bblsgal 3.10 : 3.25	Subbenzoate, 5 lb boxeslb		:	3.08				3.00
Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal.	Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls Ib		:	3.00	wks	19		
bblsgal 3.40 : 3.50	X-Ray diag. 1 h bot h		:	3.35	Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks. lb	.13		.14
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal.	Subjected ED lets		:	2.51 4.43	Bbls. le/l wks	.12		.14
bbls gal 1.25 ; 1.35	Subiodide. 5 lb lots			2.20	Diomitue, Loom Cheeceee			.40



1-14-1					-				
Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/lwks lb		: .041/2		.06 :	.0634	Chromium Acetate, 20° soln, 400 lb			
Drums le/l wks		: .05	Ton Lots, drs, NY	.06 :	.061/2	bbls ID	.08	2	.10
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags			Carbon Black, 12 1 bags, 150-			Fluoride, Powd. 400 lb bblslb		:	.50
c/1100 lb		: 1.10	225 lb cases	.18 :	.35	Soln. 400 lb bbls		:	***
USP, precip. 175 lb bblslb Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs, c/l		: .04	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs.			Sulfate, 400 lb bbls	.07	:	.09
f o b NYton		: 24.50	NY	:	.10	Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb cans lb	2.00	:	2.20
Gran., 350 lb drs. c/l f o b		. 41.00	Drums, c/l NY	.081/4:	.09	Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsoz		:	.70
NYton		: 30.50	700 lb dry single NY lb	:	.10	Crystaloz.		:	.75
Flake 330 b drs. c/l drs. fob			Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes lb	4.40 :	4.50	Sulfate, 100 cs. tinscs		:	.50
NYtop		: 30.50	Casein, edib. 100 h keg h	.45 :	.50	Cinchonine, alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsoz		:	.38
Imp., solid 600 lb drs. spot.ton			Technical, 200 m bbls	.15 :	.18	Crystaloz.		:	.43
		: 20.50	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes	4.00 :	4.50	Sulfate, 100 oz. tinsoz		:	.25
Anhyd., 350 m drs. fob NY. m	.12	: .13	Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl Ib	1	.13	Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnam	de		
Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls lb	1.55	: 1.60	Cases, 80 lb 2 ting lb	:	.14	Cincamic Aldehyde, 110 bot 10	3.75		4.00
Iodide, 5 m bot		: 4.20	Tech., see Fixed Oils			Citral, 25 lb cans	3.00	:	3.50
Lactate, tech, 500 m bblsm		: .1334	Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			Citrine Ointment, see Mercury		-	
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls, c/l NY.ton		: 40.00	Soda, see soda, caustic			Citronellal, 1 h bot	1.75	:	2.00
			Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs. lb	.48 :	.53	Citronellol, 1 ID bot	8.00	: :	10.00
Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls. lb	.10	: .12	Chalk, drop 175 bblsb	.0314:	.03 1/4	Cobalt metal, 100 h kegs h		:	3.00
Phosphate, precip. tribasic 350	4.0		Precip. light 175 lb bbls lb	.04	.05	Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bblslb		:	2.10
D bbls	.12		Precip. heavy 560 lb cakslb	.031/4:	.04	10 lb tins 200 lb caseslb		:	2,35
Phosphate, mono	.061/		Charcoal, Bone, see bone black	100/4		COCAINE alk., USP 10 ox. tins.ox			11.00
Sulfocarbolate, 100 h kegsh	.58	: .60	Wood, powd, 100 m bbl	.04 :	.05	Hydrochloride, USP 25 ex.			7.50
Calomel, see Mercury			Willow, powd. 100 lb bbl lb	.06 :	.07	In crystals, granular, powder,	1.00		1.50
CAMPHOR, Amer, ref. 250 lb			Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs. lb	.70 :	.75	or flaky crystals as desired.			
bbls Ib		: .90	25 lb jars	.71	.76				.33
1 To cakes, 100 m cs m		: .911/4	Chinoidin, 170 lb cases	.65 :	.75	Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 lb bales. lb Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bas. lb	.35		.361
1 oz. tab., 1 lb cins.				.00 .	.10		.00		
100 lb es lb		: .9534	Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 1000 lb	1.50 :	1.60	CODEIN alk., 5 cs. cans 10 cs.			7.30
36 os. tab., 1 lb etns.			40% soln. 100 D cbys D	.30 :	.35	Hydrobromide, 10 ozsoz		:	5.85
100 D cs D		: .96			.00	Hydrochloride, 10 ozsoz			6.55
Jap. ref. 21/2 ib slabs, 100 ib			CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 b cyl.			Nitrate, 10 ozsoz		:	6.55
св	.84	: .85	c/1 wks	.051/4:	.05%	Phosphate, 10 ozs			5.50
1 cm. tab. 100 m cs. 1 m		: .97	Tank car lots wks	.051/4:	.05%	Salicylate, 10 ozsoz		:	5.50
tins		: .01	100 lb cyl lc/l wks	.06%:	.07	Sulfate, 10 ozsoz	***	:	5.85.
tins		: .98	Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 D drs.				extra,		
Chinese ref. 3% D slabs 100 D			wks	.10 :	.11	14 oz. 25c. extra, singles 7c per os.—25 oz. lots, 10c oz. c	-		
COL	.86	: .88	Drs. e/l wks	*** :	.09	than above.	months		
Crude, 100 m es	.72	: .75	Tank car lots wis	:	.08				
Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb es lb	1.90	: 1.95	CHLOROFORM, USP 50 m drsm	:	.35	COD LIVER GIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.	99 00		24 00
Caramel, 50 gal. bblsgal	.60	: .62	Second Hands, 650 lb drslb Technical, 650 lb drumslb	.33	.35	Newfoundland, 30 gal, bblsbbl	22.00		
Carbanol, 250 lb bbis	.75	: .80	Technical, 650 in drumsib	.00 :	.50	Attentionmend, 50 gar. bbis. bbis.			

R.W. Greeff & Co.

78 FRONT ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

EXPORTERS

IMPORTERS

Acetone

Barium Chloride
Cream Tartar
Cresylic Acid
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid 90%
Lithopone

Methyl Alcohol Methyl-Ethyl-Ketone Oxalic Acid

Phthalic Anhydride
Potash Bicarbonate
Soda Sulphide
Tartaric Acid

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Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

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Plant NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
Main off. 18 E. 41 st St., New York Chicago off. 11 So. La Salle St.

Colchicine alk., USP 1 oz. vls. oz		: 30.00	Dinitronaphthalene, 350 m bbls. m	30 :	.32	Eucalyptol, 25 lb canslb	.80	:	.85
Salicylate, 1 oz. vialsoz		: 45.00		33 :	.35	Eugenol, 25 lb cans		:	3.50
Collodion, USP 30 lb drums lb		: .22		.20 :	.22	FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.			
Flexible, USP 30 lb drums lb		: .27	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl						10
COPPER, metal electrolytic e/l				52 :	.54	475 lb bbls		-	.10
NY		: 13.87%		85 :		Imported		•	.07
Lake, c/l NY100 D	14.00	: 14.1214			2,20	USP, crys, 100 lb kegslb		:	.10
Casting, c/l NY100 fb		: 13.371/4			55.00	Imported		:	.09
Carbonate, 400 m bbls m		: .19	EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr	:	00.00	Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 D cbys. D		•	.063
Cyanide, 100 lb drs	.58	: .60			1.05	48°, 140 lb cbyslb			.08
Oxide, 1000 lb bbls	.153				1.65	USP Sol'n 125 lb ebys lb	* * *		.061/
Carlots, bbls	.15		Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vlsoz 16.		17.00	Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			
Sub-Acetate, verd, 440 lb bbls. lb	.35			.75 :	.80	475 m bbls m	.06		.063
	.00	01	EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.			Ferrous Sulfide, 1000 lb bbls. 100 lb	2.50	:	3.00
SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. lc/l			NY100 lb		2.25	Flake White, see lead, white			
spot100 m	6.25	: 6.50		:		Fluorspar, 95% 220 b bgs. en			
Carlots, bbls, delivered100 lb		: 5.90		:	1.85	dockton			25.00
Powdered, 350 m bbls. lc/l			Imp., 220 lb bgs. c/1			96% bgston			33.50
spot100 m	6.90	: 7.25		.10 :		98% bgs ton			35.00
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 D		: 6.75		.75 :			•••	•	00.00
		: 21.00		25 :		FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 b bbls.			
400 lb bbls. c/l wkston	***	: 25.00	Imported, 300 lb bbls100 lb 2.	25 :	2.50	e/1 wks			.131/
200 lb bgs. c/l wkston		: 23.00	Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb jars lb 9.	.50 :	10.00	Carboys, 100 lb le/l wks lb		:	.14%
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.			Eserine alk., 1 oz. vls	:	30.00	Bbls. 400 lb lc/l wks lb		:	.13%
bbls 100 lb	2.77	: 3.02	Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vlsoz	:	25.00	Fuller's Earth, 200 b bgs. e/l			
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls100 b	2.82	: 3.07	Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vlsoz 20.	.00 :	20.25	mineston			17.00
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bi	chloride			.13 :	.15	Imported, 230 m bags NYton		-	40.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 h bbls. wet. h	.40	: .42		:	.16	Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal drm.gal		:	
Coumarin, 25 m tins	4.00	: 4.25		:	.38	Crude, 100 gal drugal		:	
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 D				:	.30	G. SALT, paste 350 lb bbls. basis	***		1.10
bbls		: .28%		26 :	.27	100% D	88	:	.70
Imp. powd. USP 224 h bbls. h	.25	: .261/4		.92 :			.65	:	.90
Creceote Oil, 50 gal, drs gal	.20	: .22			1.30	Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 lb cs. lb	.80	:	
Carbonate, 1 m bot, 25 m m	1.60	: 1.70		.95 :	1.05	Gold Label, 100 b cases b	.60		.65
Creceote Oil, 100 gal, drsgal	.30	: .32		:	.75	Technical, 100 B cs B		:	
Cresol, USP 400 m bblsm		: .18		:	.72	Geraniol, 50 m cans		:	
Cyanamide, bulk e/l whs, Amm unit	***	: 3,25		:	.70	Geranyl Acetate, 1 m bot m	5.00	:	5.75
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 D kegs. D		: 3.75		.25 :		GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 h bap			
Dianisidine, 100 m kegs m	4.50	: 4.60		.50 :		c/l wks100 lb		:	1.25
Dichlorobenzene, 1000 B drsB	.06	: .0734		:	.40	350 m bbls. c/l wks100 m	1.25	:	
				40 :	1.75	Bbls. le/1 wks100 lb	1.40	:	
Diethylaniline, 850 m drs m	.60	: .65		10 :		Imported, bgs. spot100 h		:	.85
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 D cans D	.85					USP. 300 m bbls. Imp. sp. 100 m			1.40
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal.drs D	.40	: .45	Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl		.50	USP, 300 m bbls. dom. sp. 100 m		•	
CP drums	.50	: .55		.00	5.50	USP. 300 m bbls. c/l wks.100 m			1.40
Digitalin, Pure, 1 on visor	7.75	: 8.25				Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100			2.40
Dimethylaniline, 840 lb drs. wks. lb	.34	: .36		.00 :		bags, c/l NY100 lb	3.09	:	3.19
Dimethylsulfate, 110 b drs b	***	: .50		:	7.50	Syrup, Drs. & bbls, c/l NY100 h	2.77	:	
Dinitrobenzene, 400 m bbls m	.18	: .20			.60	le/l NY100 lb	2.11		
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.20	: .22	Glycol 1b 1.	.00 :	1.25	IC/I N1100 ID	***		0.12

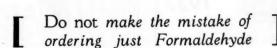


ACETATES

ETHYL: AMYL: BUTYL

The Miner Edgar Company
Rail and Water Facilities
110 William Street
New York

GLYCERIN, C. P. 550 lb drums. lb		INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot	10.00	: 11.0			
Cans, 50 lb lb .19	: .20	Iodides, see Potass, Iodide, etc.			Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. lc/l wks. lb	.15	.26
Dynamite, 1000 b drs b		IODINE, crude, 200 D kegs D	3 90	: 3.9	Bbls. c/l wks	***	.15
Saponification, tanks ib		Resublimed, 10 lb jars lb		: 4.4	Paste, out to bots	2.00	3.20
Soap, Lye, tanks	%: .12	Tincture, USP 50 gal. bblsgal	4.25	: 4.3	Tourde, Opt ATT om poer m	3.00	
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin				: 5.3	1111250, 000 20 0025. 425	•••	.093
Graphite, crude 220 lb bagston 15.00	: 35.00	Iodoform, powd. 10 lb botlb					.131
Flake, 500 m bbls m .06		Crystals, 10 lb bot		: 6.3	Ouldo god 500 th bble wke th		.10%
Guaiacol liquid, USP 25 m cans. m 2.50	: 2,60	Ionone, (violet) 1 h bot h	5.50	: 8.0	0 100 lb kegs wks		.133
	: 18.00	Iridium, metal 10oz lotsoz		:350.0	O Peroxide, 100 m drs		
Carbonate, 5 m boxes m 3.50	: 3.75	Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. To	.65	: .7			
			.00		wks 10.	.081/4	: .08%
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs. gross		IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 D			Dille of miss 100 B		6.28
	: 5.85	cans	•••				.134
Heliotropin, 10 lb bot lb 2.75	: 3.25	Green scales, 25 lb cans lb		: .8	White sulfate 500 h bble wke h		: .079
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP		Cacodylate, 10 lb botlb	6.00	: 6.2	Phla e/l wko 100 lb		: 6.78
100 lb drums lb .95	: .971/2	Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans lb	• • •	0	100 lb kegs wks		: .134
Second Hands, USP Ib .90					LIME, Salts, see Calcium Salts		
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.	00	Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb	1.50	: 1.6	T	.75	: 1.00
		Syrup, USP VIII	• • •	: .8	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF		.12
	: .92	Iodide, 1 b bot	***	: 3.8	0 100		.103
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 cz.		Syrup, USP 5 lb botlb	.33	: .3	200 Golo KO cal bble MV cal		:
vlsoz 17.00	: 18.00	Oxalate, scales 25 lb cans lb	.80	: .8	I I I malool KTh hot In		: 5.50
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 cm. 1/4 s		& Ammob. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb	.45	: .5	U Timelel Acetate 1 th hot th		9.00
vls	: 20.00	& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. lb	.47		Bangosta 1 th hot		: 14.00
Hydchlide, USP 5 ozs. 1/4 s vls oz 19.50	: 20.00	& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxslb	.40	: .4	I Ithorno con load owide		
Sulfate, 5 ozs. 1/8 vlsoz	: 22.00	Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans lb		: .8	Lithium Carb. USP 100 lb kgs lb	1.50	: 1.60
Hydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr.		Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb			Promide 100 th er		: 1.80
	: 60.00	cans	.90	: .8	Citrate, USP 100 lb kegs lb		: 1.70
	: 1.35	Iso-Eugenel, 1 b bot	4.00	: 4.5			: .063
	: 1.35	JALAP RESIN, lump 510 tins 10	3.10	: 3.5			
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 D		Powd., tins	3.25	: 3.4		.05%	: .05
bbls D		KIESELGUHR, 90 m bags NYton					: 15.00
USP Soln. 375 lb bbls lb .05			35.00	: 20.0	Calcined, 500 lb bblstoo		: 55.00
USP bot. 4 oz. cases gross 7.50		LANGLIN, see Adeps Lanae					: 1.25
Bot. 8 os. casesgross 11.00	: 11.25	LEAD, metal, c/l NY100 lb	7.00	: 7.1	Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs. lb		: .07
Bot. 16 oz. casesgross 18.50	: 18.75	Acetate, white crystals 500 lb			Carb. tech. 70 lb bags Ni lb		
Hydroquinone, 100 lb kegs lb 1.10	: 1.15	bbls. wks To		: .1	75 lb bbls, NYlb		
Hyoscine Hydrobrom, USP 1 ex.		100 to 250 lb kgs, wks. lb		: .1	USP, blocks 100 m ca, 1, 2,		
vls	. 01 00	White, broken, bbls. wks lb		: .1	028		: .29
		White, gran., bbls. wks Ib			1 % Chlorida frond K7KTh dra e/1	.20	40
	: 35.00	White, powd., bbls, wks lb			2% to		: 32.00
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vls.oz		Kegs, wks lb			10 74 Washed SKOTh des wire tor		: 34.00
Hydrobromide, USP 1 on. vis. oz		Brown, broken, bbls. wkslb			Two found GOOTS bile NY tor		
Sulfate, 1 oz. vials	: 35.00	USP, 100 lb kegs	.16	: .:	18 1mp., 1used 800 m bass. 141.00.		



INSIST ON

P. A. C. FORMALDEHYDE

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PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS

709 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Magnesium—(continued) Fluosilicate, crystal s400 B bbis.				:	1.28		9.00	10.00
wks D 30% soln. 500 D bbls. wks D	.18		White Precip. USP 25 lb bxs lb	::: :	1.38	NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs.	2.25	2.75
Soln. bbls. e/l wks lb		.06			1.44	wksgal	***	
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins lb		3.35		:	.62	8000 gal. tank car wksgal	*** :	.31
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb		1.15	Meta-Nitro-para-Touidine, 300 D			NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 1751b bbls.	A 2 2 4 .	
Oxide, USP light 100 b bbls b		.45	bbls 10 3	.25 :	2.30	Bbls. c/l wks	.01%:	
USP, heavy 250 m bbls m		.40	Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 B			Bbls. second hands NY To	.0634	
Peroxide, 5 h cans		2.15		: 00,1	1.10	Balls, 250 D bbls, wks D	.0834	
Perborate, 1 h tinsh		2.25	Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 D			Bbls. c/l wis		
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs lb	.67			.90 :	.95	Crushed		
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			Mark sees	:	.65	Nerolin, 1 m tins	2.00 :	2.50
Manganese Chloride, 600 D csk.				2.75 :	3.00	Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb		
NY	.00%			:	.50	kegs		.36
Borate, 200 lb bbls		.18		5.50 :	5.75	Shot. 100 lb kegs	:	.81
100 m kegs m Dioxide, 80-84% 900 m bbls.	• • •	-19		3.00 :	9.00	Salt, single 400 lb bbls. NY. lb	.07%	
NTton	20.00	85.00	was m		.47	Double, 400 m bbls. NY m	.08	
85-90%, 900 b bbls. NY.ton	85.00	: 90.00		.43 :	.44	Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY lb	.40	
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs. lb		.35		1.75 :	2.00	Nitre Cake, bulk wkston		
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tins lb		3.05		2.25 :	2.60	Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 m drs.	***	9.75
Hypophos, USP VIII 5 h cans, h		1.65		:	3.75	wks	.0916	.10%
Iedide, 1 m bet		6.25		.14 :	.15	Redistilled, 1000 b drs. wks. Ib	.10	
Ore, bulk NYunit	***	.30	Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			Nitronaphthalene, 550 m bbls Ib	.20	
Sulfate, 600 m casks NY m	.10	: .11	Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 m drs.		
MENTHOL, USP 60 h cases h				.00 :	1.05	wks lb	.14	.16
Less cases, 5 m tinsm	7.25	7.50	MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 os. tins			Oil Fusel, see Fusel Oil		,
MERCURY, metal 75 m flask . flask		72.00		:	5.35	OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.gal	.75	1.25
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs lb		1.04	Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots.oz	. :	5.35	011 Mirbane, see nitrobenzene		
Gran, powd., 200 lb kers., lb	***	.95	Hydrobromide, 5 on tins 10 on.		5.35	Opium, see crude drugs Orange Mineral, 800 m casks NY. m		.18%
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes		.76	Hydehlide, 5 os. tins 10 os.	:	9.33	500 D bbls. NY	***	.14
Blue Mass, 25 m boxes m				:	5.35	Ortho-Aminophenol. 50 lb kegs lb	2.35	
Powdered, 25 lb boxeslb	***	.64	Diacetyl Alk., 1/4 os. vis. 10			Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs lb	2.00	2.10
Blue Cintment, USP 25 h cans	1			:		Orthe-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs.		
50%		.80		:	8.10	wics Ib	.15	.17
USP, dilute 25 h cans 30%. h		: .62	Ethyl Hydehlide, 16 oz. vls. 10		9.45	Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 h		
33 1/3% Mercury D		: .67	Small Sizes: 1/4 os. vials, 50e es		9.40	Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 fb bbls. fb	.33	.85
Calomel, 50 lb bxs	***	: 1.15	1/4 s 25c extra; single on. vis., fe			Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs.		.00
Iodide, green 25 lb jarslb		3.66	tra, over price for 5 oz. tins, 25			wks	.09	.10
Red, USP 25 m jars m	***	: 3.76	lots in 5 os. tins, 10e os. lower			Ortho-Toluidine, 350 h bbls h	.14	.15
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars. lb		: 3.66	above schedule.			Oxgall, USP 5 to bot 1b	***	3.00

Niagara Palls, N. Y.



1922

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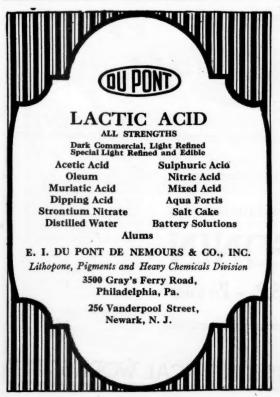
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York Telephone Murray Hill 0262

Plants

Carteret, N. J.

South Charleston, W. Va.

PALLADIUM, metal 10 cm. lots cm	51.00	53.00	Pepsin, USP 5 lb botlb	2.25	:	2.50	Podophyllin, 5 lb bot	4.25	1	4.50
Pancreatin, USP 51b bot Ib	1.25 :	1.40	PETROLATUM, green 300 D bbls. D	.029	4:	.03	POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92%			
Papain, 1 m bot	2,15 :	2.25	Dark Amber, 300 m bbls m	.04		.04 14	700 lb drs. wks lb	.09	:	.10
Paraffin, ref'd, 200 D es, slabe			Light Amber, 300 lb bbls lb	.04		.05	Drs. e/1 wks			.08
120-125 Deg. M. P D	.0314:	.0314	Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.07		.07%	Imp., 88-92% 700 m drs. NY. m	.063		.06%
125-130 Deg. M. P D	.04		Lily White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.09		.09%	USP, by alcohol 5 to cans th	.46		.48
130-135 Deg. M. P D	.04 :		Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls. lb	.12	:	.121/2	cases	.30	:	.35
135-140 Deg. M. P D	.05		PHENOL, see also acid carbolic				POTASSIUM Acetate, USP 100 B			
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 D			Open market, 950 lb drs lb	.30	:	.31	kegs	.28	:	.29
kegs	1.25 :	1.35	240 lb des. drs	.30		.32	Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls. lb		:	.09
Para-Aminophenol, 100 D kegs. D	1.10 :		Natural 240 lb des. drs. wks lb	.22		.26	Richromate, crys. 900 h casks			-
Hydrochloride, 100 fb kegsb		1.25					wks	.10	:	.11
			Phenolphthalein, USP 100 h drs. h	1.40		1.50	Powd., 900 D cashs wks D	.13	:	.18%
Para-Anisidine, 100 lb kgs lb	3.00 :		5 lb cans, 100 lb lots lb	1.45	-	1.55	Binoxolate, 300 lb bbls lb	.34	:	.38
Technical, kegs	1.65 :	1.75	Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 b bot D	7.50	:	9.00	Bisulfate, C.P. 5 D cans D		:	.30
wis	.17 :	.20	Phenylacetic Acid, 1 h bot h	3.00	:	4.00	100 lb kegs		:	.22
Paraldehyde, 100 gal drs Ib	.21		Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 D				Bromate, 100 lb cs		:	.45
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 lb cs. lb	.521/4:		kegs D		:		BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 B			
Para Nitroacetanilid, 300 m	.02/2.	.00		6.00	-	8.00	bbls Ib			.26
bbls	.55 :	.60	Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb botlb		-		Granular, 300 m bblsm		:	.26
PARA-NITROANILINE, SOOD bbls.			Phosgene, cylinders wks	.60	:	.65	Cases, 100 m		:	.27
wks	.73 :	.78	Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb	.30	:	.35	Imported, USP 220 lb cslb	.17	:	.19
Para-Nitrochlorobensene, 1200 lb drs.			Phosphorus, red 110 b cs. wks. b		:	.50	Cases, 112 b b	.18	:	.20
wks	.25 :	.27	Imported, 112 h cases h	.25	:	.27	CARBONATE, 80-85% calc.			
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 D			Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb es.				800 ID cks ID	.053/		.06
bbls Ib	2.75 :	2.85	wks		:	.4236	80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb.	100 //	•	
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls lb	.72 :		Phosphorus, vellow 110 b cs. wks. b	.25	:	.35	ckslb	.0734		.08
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 b						.38		.06%		.07
bbls	:		Imported, 112 lb cases lb	• • •	:	.20	90-95% casks	.07		.0734
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls lb	.60 :		Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 m cyl				96-98% casks	.01		.08 1/4
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 D			wks	.30	:	.35	USP, 100 lb kegs	.10	:	.11
kegs		1.60	Pilocarpine Hydehlide, USP 1 os.							.09
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs lb	1.35 :	1.40	vls	8.00	:	8,25	Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. NY. lb Imp. 112 lb kegs NY lb			.0734
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb			Nitrate, 1 oz. vls. 25 ozoz	8.00		8.25		.0734		.08
bbls ID	1.50 :	1.60	Alkaloid, 15 gr. vlsea		:	.75	Powd., 112 b kegs NY b	.07		.07%
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 B					•		Imp. kegs NY			.09
bbls	.40 :	.42	Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls. lb	.35	:	.40	Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY ID	.08	:	.09
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 D			Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot lb		: 1	6.00	USP, fine crys, 110 h kegs			
bbls, wks	.11 :		Pitch, Coal-Tar wkston	80.00	: 3	3.00	NY	.08	:	.09
Paris Green, basis, 500 lb kegs lb	.95 :		Plaster Paris, tech. 230 lb bbls.bbl			4.40	Citrate, USP 10 m cans m	.63	*	.66
1 D Packages	.20 : .27 :		True Dental, bblsbbl			4.50	Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 h			
		.40	Platinum, metal soft 10 on lotsos			8.00	tins	1.65	:	1.70
Paris White, see whiting, French			FIRMHUM, MCIAL SOIL TO CAL 1008 OB		*10	0.00	1000		_	



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MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS

HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY

NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

The Selden Co.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

Petassium—(continued). Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans,		Quinine—(continued) Safrol, 60 lb cans lb .55 : .60
10 lb	1 50 . 1 5	Dihybromide
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans lb	1.50 : 1.7	Saliein TISD 1 th conform DE to A OO . 4 41
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases lb		
Second Hands, cases Ib	3.45 : 3.50	Ferrocyanide
Lactophosphate, 4oz botoz	: .90	Formate
Metabisulfite, 300 h bblsh	: .21	Glycerophosphate
Imp., 300 lb bblslb	.14 : .18	Hydriodide os : 88
Muriate, 80%, 200 b bags, NY		Hydrobromide IISP oz
K ₂ 0 unit	: .70	Hydrochloride USP or 62 Wks
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Hydrochlorsulfate
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs lb	40-14-5-41	Hydehlide & Urea, USP0z : .88 Imported, 500 m bbls m .06 1/2 : .00
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs	.40 : .41	Hypophosphilte
	.12 : .14	Lactate
Permangan, USP crys,112 h drs. h	.161/3: .11	Phenoisuironate
USP small cry.112 lb drmslb Prussiate, red, 350 lb bblslb	.16½: .11	Phosphate
		Salicylate, USP
500 lb casks	.38 : .39	Tannate, USP08 : .45 copolamine, see hyoscine,
Salicylate, 25 lb cans lb		Tartrate
Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY.K ₂ 0 unit		Valerate 0z : .89 Seidlitz Mixture, 225 lb bbls lb : .10
USP, VIII, 100 h kegsh	.18 : .26	Small Sizes: 10z vials or cans, SiLVER, metal, American0z : .95
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars lb		500z. lots, 5e os extrs; 5os caus, Foreign
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans. lb		ECon lote On on enteric Office some
Titanium Oxalate, 200 m bbls.	; .60	Contount, 1000 Dotter 1000 Contount,
freight allowed ID	: .81	vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor Nucleinate, 16oz botoz .44%: .45
		quinine salts sold and quoted basis Proteinate, 160z bot0z .34 : .31
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 h bbls. h	.04 : .06	100or lote in 100or care Sulfate
Powdered, 350 lb bblslb	.02 1/2: .03	and hisulfate sold hade 100cm Soap, Castile, 40 m bxs m .20 : .20
Pyridine, 50gal drumsgal	1.50 : 1.73	lote in 100cs cars Smaller orders Powd. USP, 250 m DDIs in .2821
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury		Green, USP, 150 ID Kegs ID .0772:
Quinidine Alk, 100oz tinsoz	.70 : .73	Prices on som arkanes are bases on som
Sulfate, 100oz tinsos	: .50	R SALT. 250 lb bbls wks lb .55 : .65 percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.
QUININE SULFATE, USP,		Red Lead, see lead oxide SDDA ASH, 58% light bgs NY
American, 100oz tinsoz	: .50	flat an mancheuse 100 th · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
los tins, 100oz lotsoz	: .57	Red Precipitate, see mercury. Contract. Basis 48% bags c/1
Dutch, 100oz tinsoz	: .50	Resorcin, see resorcinol. wks100 b: 1.20
Java. 100os tins	: .50	Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kegs lb 1.50 : 1.55 Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags
Japanese, 100oz tinsoz	: .50	USP, 25 lb cans
QUININE ALK., USP. 100oz tinsoz		Beskelle Selt HSD 995 th this th
Acetate		T TION 2007 this the 10 . 01 SOUR ASD, D8% CHEER, Dags CA-
Arsenate	: .88	warenouse, NI
Benzoate02	: .88	Rosewater, triple, 5gal demisgal 1.50 : 1.60 Contract, Basis 48% bags c/1
Bisulfate, USP02	: .50	SACCHARIN, USP, 1 D cans, 25 D wks
Citrate08	: .61	Ib 1.90 : 2.00 Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags
Dihydchlide., USPon	: .66	Soluble, USP, 170 cans, 25 70 . 70 1.90 : 2.00 c/1 wks100 70 1.30 : 1.35



Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Brucine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate
Cumarin
Diacetylmorphine
Alkaloid and Hydrochloride

Alkaloid and Hydr Digitalin Pure Duboisine Sulphate Emetine and Salts Escrine and Salts Gusiacol Liquid We are the headquarters for

SANTONIN

Crystals - U.S.P. - Powder

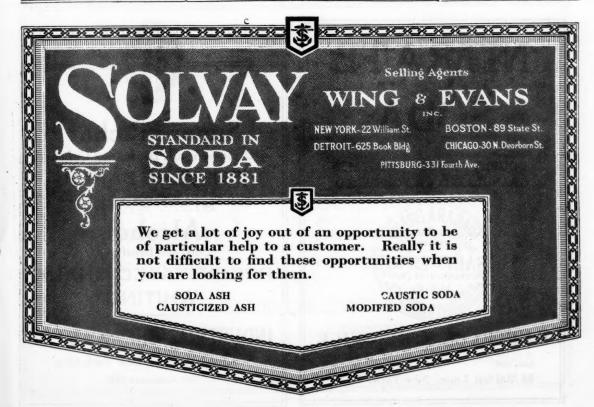
Guaiacol Carbonate
Homatropine and Salts
Hydrastine and Salts
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride
Hyosocine Hydrobromide
Hyoscyamine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Phenolphthalein
Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin

Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strophanthin

Stropnantum
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LAROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS WENT

SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale,			Sodium-(continued)			Sodium-(continued)		
NY flat100 lb	3.50 :	3.60	Chloride, tech 200 h bags.ton	12.00 :	15.00	Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 m		
76% solid drs. ex-warehouse			C. P. 300 m bbls	.05 :	.06	bbls	.0314:	.0434
NY100 tb	:	3.72	Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs, lb	:	.62	USP, gran, 275 bbls lb	.07 :	.07 1/4
Contract basis 60% c/1 was			USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs lb	:	.55	Imp. gran, lb	.0514:	.06
100 %	:	2.50				USP, recrys 275 bbla lb	.10 :	.11
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60 %			Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases			Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs lb	.25 :	.27
c/l wks100 m	2.571/2:	2.60	. NY	.24 :	.25	Tri-sodium tech, 550 lb bbls, lb	:04 1/2 :	.05%
Contract 60% low grade c/l	2.01 79.	2.00	Ton lots, NY	:	.23	Picramate, 100 lb kegslb		.60
wks flat		2.65	73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY lb	.22 :	.23	Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb	:	.00
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and	*** :	2.03	Imp. 128%, 200 lb cases lb	:	.22		.08 :	.09
		0.501/	120%. cases	.19 :	.20	bblsIb		
spot, wks c/1 drs100 lb	:	3.72 1/2	Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY lb	.091/2:	.09%	PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb csks. lb	.21%:	.221/4
Contract, 76% drums, c/1 wks			Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb			Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegslb	:	.14
flat100 lb	:	3.65	cans	1.70 :	1.75	Salicylate, 100 lb kegs lb	.42 :	.44
76% drs. ex-warehouse NY100 lb	:	4.16	Powder, 25 lb tins lb	1.75 :	1.80	Second Hands, USP, kegs Th	.41 :	.42
USP, stick, 10 h cans lb	.19 :	.21	Solution, USP 25 lb tins lb	1.00 :	1.05	Silicate, 60° bbls wks100 lb	2.00 :	2.10
Pure, stick, by alcohol to	.25 :	.27	Hydrosulfite, 200 m bbls.fob.wks. Ib	.19 :	.22	600 fb drs wks 100 fb	.95 :	1.20
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls			Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			Silicofluoride, 450 fb bbls NY. fb	.07%:	.08
wks	.08 :	.0814	Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans			Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt,	,.	
Ton lots. bbls wks	.071/2:	.08	The The Table 1 Th	:	.75	Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs		
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.	.0179.	.00	HYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys.,	:	.10	wks.	.05 :	.0534
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bblslb	K7 .	.60		2.00 .	0.05	Drs, e/l wks	_	.03 1/4
	.57 :		375 lb bbls. wks100 lb	3.60 :	3.85	Imp. 700 lb drs NYlb	***	.04
Bicarbonate, 400 h bbls100 h	:	2.15	Bbls c/l wks100 b	:	3.45		0.5	.05%
Bbls e/1 wks100 lb		1.75	100 lb kegs wks100 lb	3.95 :	4.25	60% broken, 650 lb drs wks lb	.05 :	
112 b kegs100 b	• • • •	2.00	Granulated, bbls. wks100 lb	3.85 :	4.05	Imp, 500 lb drs NY lb	001/	.04
112 lb kegs, NY100 lb		2.40	Bbls. c/l wks100 lb	:	3.95	30% crys, 400 lb bbls wks. lb	.021/2:	.03
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks lb		.07%	Kegs wks 100 fb	4.20 :	4.50	Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks. lb	031/2:	.03%
Casks, e/l wksb	:	.071/2	Regular crystals 25c per 100 h	3.00 :	3.25	Dessicated, 400 m bblsm	.09 1/2:	.10
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb			Iodide, USP, 25 lb jarslb	:	3.90	Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb		
bbls, wks	.04 :	.04 %	Metanilate, 150 m bbls m	.80 :	.82	kegslb	.38 :	.40
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbls			Naphthionate, 300 lb bblslb	.60 :	.62	Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls lb	.45 :	.47
wks	1.15 -:	1.80	Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs			Tungstate, crys 100 fb kegs fb	:	.55
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls			e/1 NY	2.471/2:	2.50	Dessicated, kegs	:	.65
TD .	:	.25	Futures, NY100 lb	2.25 :	2.35		436	
Cases, 100 lb	:	.26	Double Refined, 400 h bbls			Solvent Naptha, see Naphtha.	*0 *	
Imp. USP; 112 D cs To	.18 :	,20	wks	.04 36:	.04%	Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25oz bulk.oz	.50 :	.55
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot,						Starch, rice, 140 lb bags lb	.06 :	.08
25 lb	4.50 :	4.60	Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wkslb	.09 :	.091/2	STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 D		
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls	-100	2.00	Bbls spot, makers	*** :	.10	kegs		.33
lc/l wks100 fb	1.30 :	1.35	Imp, 650 lb caskslb	.081/2:	.09	Carb. 600 lb bbls, wks lb	:	.07
Ton lots, wks100 fb	:	1.25	Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sul-			100 lb kegs wks	:	.08
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg lb			fonate, 175 b bbls wks. b	.25 :	.27	Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars lb		3.70
	:	.0079	Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs. lb	:	.47	Nitrate, 600 D bbls, wks D	.11	.11%
	.09	.09	Perborate, 275 b bbls b	:	.24	Imp. bbls. NY	.08%:	.10
keg	.08 :		1mp, 225 lb drs	.19	.20	Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb	.0074	.65
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks lb	.07 :	.071/2	Peroxide, 200 m casesm	.25 :	.27	100 lb kegs wks	.11%:	.12
Imported, 112 lb kegs lb	.07 :	.071/2	Terosiue, acom tases		.21	1 TOOL NOW WISH	72 .	



STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys	I TALC. Italian. 220 D bags NY ton 30.	.00 : 40.00	WHITE LEAD, see lead, white,		
100cs tins : 1.10	French, 220 m bgs NYton 20.		White Precipitate, see mercury.		
Alk, powd, USP	Dom, crude, 100 lb bags NY ton 15.		Whiting, 200 h bags, c/1 wks.ton	:	18.00
Acetate 1.00	Refined, 100 h bags NYton 20.		Bags, 1/c1 wkston	:	
Glycerophosphate, USPos : 1.00		.27 : .28	French, bags, NYton	:	
Hydrobromide		3414: .351/4	English, bags, NYton		23.00
Hydrochloride		.78 : .75	Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal bbls.gal		1.25
Hypophosphite		.50 : .60			
Nitrate, USP		.55 : .60	XYLENE, 2° dist range, nitration		.45
Phosphate 1.0		.70 : .75	tks wksgal	:	.50
Sulfate, USP, crys powdcs : .84		.75 : 2.00	110gal drs wksgal	:	
Saccharinate : 3.10		.02 : .0214	5° dist range, 8000gal tanks		.40
Strychnine preparations quoted bases		.50 : 5.75	wksgal		.48
100cm lots in 100cm tine. Small Since;		.35 : .37	110gal dra wksgal		
16 on vials, 50e extra; 16 on vials, 25e		.00 : 4.15	Lylidine, 900 m drs	.43 :	.45
extra; single ounce vials, Te extra.		.75 : 7.00	YARA YARA, 1 D tins, D	3.00 :	2.50
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 b bbls b .19 : .20			Yohimbin Hydchlide, 10z vlsoz	11.00 :	11.50
Second Hands, USP, bbls Ib .19 : .2			ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs		
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane,	0000 1 1 1000		c/l NY100 m	:	8.00
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 h brs h : 4.2		: .91	Common. Slabs, c/l NY100 h	7.10 :	7.40
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bxs,5 lb lb : 5,2	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 lb		Mossy, 25 lb bxs NY lb	:	.14
SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/1 NY.ton : 18.00		.1014: .1014	Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400 lb		
Brimstone, 250 h bgs, c/l 100 h : 1.7		: .311/2	bbls	:	
Less c/1 bags NY100 h 1.85 : 2.10		: .32	Carb. tech, 150 m kegs NY m	.T4 :	.16
Roll. 500 m bbls c/1 NY.100 m : 2.11		: .38	USP, 100 lb kegs	1	.30
Less c/1 bags NY100 E 2.35 : 2.60		: .39	Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks. lb	:	.07
Flour. Heavy, 200 D bbis, 100 D 2.50 : 3.0		.21%: .22	Drs. c/1 wks	:	.05%
Light, 100%, 360 D bols, 100 D 2.60 : 8.1			Imp. drs NY	.06 :	.06%
Rubbermakers 100%, 246 D		.15 : 1.20	Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks. lb	.08 :	.09
bbls NY		: 1.00	Imported, drs NY Ib	.06 :	.06%
Commercial, 99%, 150 m bgs		: .30	USP, 25 m jars	*** 1	.20
NY		: .35	Cyanide, 100 m drs D	.42 :	.43
For Dusting, 99%, 100 h		.80 : .32	Dust, 100 to tins wks ib	.09 :	.11
		: .85	500 lb bbls, kegs, lc/l wks. lb	.09%:	.0934
bgs NY	Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane.		500 m bbls, kegs, c/l wks m	.08 :	.09
		: .45	Iodide, 5 to botts	:	4.50
		.00 : 7.50	Nitrate, 25 m jars		.35
			Oxide, Amer. 300 lb bbls, wks lb	.07%:	.08
200, 2202 300 111111111111	UREA, pharm 112 m cases m	: .40	Bbls c/l wks	001/	
Bulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs	VANILLIN, USP, 400oz cansoz	.43 : .45	French, 300 lb bbls wks lb	.09%:	.11
wks	Cans. 80 ozs	: .45	Bbl c/l wks	.08%:	.17
150 m chys wks		: .46	USP, 100 m bbls	.15 :	.21
Yellow, 700 m cbys wis m : .0		.43 : .47	Stearate, USP, 60 lb bbls lb	.19%:	
150 m chys wis		: .30	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks lb		.02%
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 m cyl m .08 : .08		: .90	Bbbls c/1 wks	.08	.09
Bulfuric Ether, see Ether.		: 2.50	USP, 100 h kegsh	.33 :	.35
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs lb : .T	- Hydrochloride, loz vialsoz	: 2.50	Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs. lb	.00 .	.00

NITRATE SODA

DOUBLE REFINED CRYSTALS GRANULATED OR POWDERED



BATTELLE & RENWICK

80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.



Super-Filtchar

(Decolorizing and Deodorizing Carbon)

FULLERS EARTH CHARCOAL

Alcohol

(Ethyl and Denatured)

PRECIPITATED CHALK
WHITING

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Tel: Gramercy 3242

Oils and Fertilizers

Oils			LINSEED, raw e/l bblsgal Ten bbls., rawgal Boiled. 5 bbl. lotsgal	::: :	.89 .92 .94	SOYA BEAN, crude the Coast. B Crude, bulk c.i.f. NY in bond. B Crude, bulk c.i.f. PC in bond. B	.10 .06	: .103 : .063
			Double boiled 5 bbl, lotsgal		.95	Crude, bbls, NY	.101/	
Castor, No. 1 400 m bbls m	.12%:	.13	Raw. 8000 gal. tanksgal.	:	.84	Refined, bbls, NY	.121/	: .129
80 lb cases	:	.14	Imported, bbls, NYgal	.84 :	.86	Amer. pressed, crd. bbls. NY ID	.11	: .114
No. 3, bblslb	.11%:	.121/4	Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.gal	.81 :	.83	Sperm, 38° c. t. blehd. bbls. NY.gal		: 1.05
China Wood, 375 lb bbls lb	.12%:	.13	Imp. tks. NYgal	:	.00	45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NY.gal		: 1.02
Coast, 8000 gal, tks lb	.111/2:	.11%				STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 h bags. h		: .103
Orient to N. Y. bbls	.13	.13 14	Menhaden, crude bbls. wksgal	.45 :	.47	Double pressed, bgs		: .11
Orient to N. Y. tank cars Ib	.12 :	.1214	Crude, tanks wks Baltgal	.43 :	.45	Triple pressed, bgs, distilled ib ib		: .123
Coconut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls, NY, lb	.08%:	.08%	Light strained, tanksgal	***	.53	Triple pressed, bgs saponified Ib		: .13
8000 gal. tanks NY ID	.0714:	.071/4	Light strained, bbls. NYgal	.58 :	.59	Stearine, oleo. bbls		: .10
Cochin, 375 lb bbls, NY lb	.0914:		Yellow bleached, bbls. NYgal	.60 :	.61	Lard, bbls		: .12
Tanks, NY		.091/	Blown, bbls. NYgal	:	.68	Tallow, edible, tierces Ib		: .093
Manila, tanks Coast	.08%:	.08%	Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY Ib	.18 :	.20	City extra, loose		: .08
Edible, bbls. NY	.07 :	.07%	30° cold test, bbls. NY Ib	:	.14%	Tallow Oil, acidless tks, NY Ib		: .103
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal, bbls.gal		.60	Pure, bbls, NY	:	.12%	Bbls. c/l NY		: .109
Tanks, NYgal	.56 :	.54	Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY Ib	.1214:	.121/2	Teaseed, crude bbls. NY	.12 1/2	
Copra, bags c i f NY	.04%	.04%	No. 2, bbls. NY	.10 :	.101/4	Walnut, crude bbls. NY Ib	.101/	: .11
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY lb	.1214:	.121/2	No. 3, bbls. NY	.09%:	.09%	Whale, nat. winter bbis. NY gal		: .70
Crude, tanks mills		.08	OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY gal.	1.17 :	1.19	Blchd, winter bbls, NY gal		: .75
Bbis. mills	.07%:	.09%	Edible, bbls. NYgal	1.80 :	2.10	Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast ID		: .06%
Bbls. NY	.09%:		Foots, bbls. NY	.0914:	.10	Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast Ib		: .05%
	.1016:	.10%	Shipment, duty paid ID	.08 :	.081/4	Crude No. 3, tanks Coast ID		: .05
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills Ib	:	.08	Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks lb	.0714:	.08			
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY ib	:	.09	Niger, casks	.061/4:	.061/4			
White, 100 bbl. lots NY Ib	:	.12	Bonny old Calabar, casks Ib	:	.07	Fertilizer Mate	erial	S
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY Ib		.1214						
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY. Ib	.041/4:	.04 1/2	Palm Kernel, 1500 b casks NY B	.08%:	.09			
English, bbls, NY	.04 :	.04 1/2	Peanut, refined bbls. NY	.121/2:	.13	Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks100 lb		: 3.25
Neutral, bbls. NY	.081/2:	.10	Crude, mills buyers' tks Ib	.081/2:	.08%	Double bgs. f.a.s. NY100 lb		: 3.55
Grease, choice white bbls. NY Ib	*** :	.09	Crude, bbls. NY	:	.12	Blood dried f.o.b. NYunit	::	: 4.25
Yellow	.07 :	.071/4	Crude, Coast, sellers the in B/dIb	:	.07%	Bone, 3 & 50 ground rawton		: 30.00
Brown	.061/2:	.06%	Perilla, bbls. NY	.16 :	.17	Raw, Chicagoton		: 25.00
House	.06%:	.07	Shipment, c.i.f. NY bbls ID	13 :	.1314	Cyanamide wksunit	***	: 2.25
Bone naphtha	.05 :	.051/2	Shipment, c.i.f. NY c/s To	.13 :	.131/4	Fish Scrap, dried wksunit	4.00	k .10
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NY gal	:	*****		.10 .		NITRATE SODA, NY100 To	***	: 2.45
Horse, 375 lb bbls. NY	;	.061/4	Poppyseed, bbls. NYgal	:	2.50	Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,		
Lard, city steam bbls		.12	Rapeseed, refined bbls, NYgal	.80 :	.82	Florida pebble, 68-78%ton	3.00	: 5.50
Compound, bbls D	.11 :	.11%	Blown, bbls. NYgal	.95 :	.98	Tennessee, 70-75%ton		: 3.25
LARD OIL, prime tech. bbls Ib	:	.121/4	Red Oil, distilled bbls		.10	Phosphate Acid, 16% wkston		: 7.50
Edible prime, bbls	:	.14%	Saponified, bbls		.10	Potassium Muriate, 80%unit		: .70
off prime, bbls	:	.12%				Sulfateunit		: .95
No. 1, bbls	:	.10%	Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coastgal	:	.40	Steamed Bone Meal, NYton	28.00	: 30.00
Extra, No. 1, bbls	:	.11%	Sesame, domestic edible bbls gal	:	2.50	Tankage, ground NYunit High grade, f.o.b. Chicagounit	4.50	
No. 2. bbls								

THE CLEVELAND CLIFFS IRON CO.

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Acetic Acid Formaldehyde Sodium Acer Pure Acetone Iron Liquor

Wood Alcohol Methyl Acetone Sulphuric Acid Sodium Acetate

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Tannins and Dyestuffs

Naval Stores (Carloads ex-yard N. Y.) Spirits Turpentine, bbls....gal ... Wood Turpentine, stm distd. bbls.gal ... Destructive distilled, bbls...gal ... Bosins. (Sold in 600 lb bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb) 6.90 6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95 6.95280 lb N . WG 8.25 Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal. bbls.gal Second run, bbls.....gal .43 Tar, kiln-burntbbl Retortbbl

Woods

Barwood, chips	.04%:	.05
Camwood, chips D	.09 :	.13
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 b bags.ton	32.00 :	34.00
Fustic, stickston		
Chips		
Hemlock, barkton	16.00 :	18.00
Hypernic, chips	.06%:	.01
LOGWOOD, stickston	:	30.00
Chips 150 fb bags Ib	.0234:	.03
Mangrove bark, African ton		
Bark, South Americanton		

Myrabolans, 150 h bags J1ton		:	28.00
B1ton		:	24.00
R2ton			17.00
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs,			
Oak bark, wholeton	20.00	:	23.00
Groundton			25.00
Quercitron bark, roughton		:	10.00
Groundton	20.00	:	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 160 h bagston	55.00	:	58.00
Virginia, 150 th bagston		:	35.00
Valonia Cups, 28-33% tanton	31.00	:	35.00
Beard, 40% tan, 150 to bgs.ton	48.00	:	50.00
Wattle bark, 150 h bagston	38.00	:	40.00

Extracts

	-	
Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.		
Annatto, fine	.26 :	. 29
Archil, double 600 m bbls m	.16 ;	.18
Triple, 600 m bbls	.17 :	
Conc., 600 lb bbls	.19 .	
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks. ton		.01%
Powd., 60% 100 m bls. wks. m		.05%
Decolorized, bbls. wks Ib		.0936
Cudbear, English Ib	.21 :	
Cutch, Rangoon, 100 m bales m	.13 :	.16
Liquid, 450 m bbls		.11
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	.13 :	.14
Flavine		.95
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes lb	.14 :	.18
Crystals, 100 m boxes m	.22 :	.24
Liquid, 54°, 600 m bbls m	.10 :	.14
Gal extract ID	.16 :	.18
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 h bbls h	.06 14:	.07
Common, 200 m cases m	.0514:	.05%
Singapore cubes, 150 m bags To	.07 :	
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 m bbls m		.131/2
Crystals, 400 m bbls	.16 :	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 m bbls. wks. m		-0414
Hypernic, 51°, 600 h bbls h	.15 :	.20
Indigo, Madras bbls	.85 :	.90
Manila, bbls ID	:	1.30

	Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wkslb Powd. 100 lb bags, wkslb	.031/4:	.03%
	Logwood, 51°, 450 lb bblslb	.08 :	.10
	Solid, 50 lb boxes	.15 :	.21
	Madder, Dutch	.28 :	.30
	Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bblslb Myrabolans, 25% liquid bblslb	.05%:	.051/4
	Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls lb	.05 :	.051/2
1	50% solid, 50 lb boxes lb	.0614:	.06%
	Oak, tanks wks	.04%:	.05%
	23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls. wks. lb	.05 :	.05%
	Osage Orange, 42° liquid Ib	.07 :	.08
	Powd. 100 lbs bags	.14 :	
	Persian Berries	.27 :	.30
	QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks Ib	.03%:	.0,4
1	450 lb bblslb	.041/4:	.04 %
1	85% bleaching, 450 lb bbls lb	.04%:	.051/4
	Solid 65% 100 m bales m	.04 %:	.05
1	Clarified bales Ib	.051/4:	.05 1/2
	Quercitron, 51° 450 m bbls m	.06 :	.07
1	Powdered, 100 lb boxeslb	.09 :	.13
1	Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks lb	.01 :	.01 %
	Powd. 50% 100 b bags wks. lb	.02 :	.01 16
	Sumac, liquid 450 m bbls m	.07 :	.09
-	DYERS' SUNDRIES		
	Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb cs. lb	.45	.72
	Blood, domestic, 100 lb drs lb	.45 :	.50
1	British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb		3.39
1	Bags lc/l100 fb	:	3.67
	Dextrin, corn 140 lb bags c/1.100 lb	:	3.09
1	Bags lc/l106 lb	:	3.37
1	Potato 140 m bags c/1100 m	:	.09
	Bags le/1100 lb	.0914	.0934
	Prussian blue	.60 :	.62 .03% .45
	Sago Flour, 150 lb bagslb	.03 1/2:	.03%
	Spray Yolk 150 b cs	.35 :	.45
	STARCH, powd. 140 lb bgs.c/1100 lb	:	2.47
	Bags lc/l100 lb	2.37	2.75
	Pearl, 140 h bags c/l100 h	2.37	2.65
П	Potato, domestic, 140 ib bags. ib	.05 %:	.05 1/2
	imported, bags duty paid. In	.00%:	.07%
ì	Tapioca Flour, nigh grade bags. ib	.00 :	.05%
	Medium grade, Dags	.03%:	.04
	Potato, domestie, 140 lb bags. lb Imported, bags duty paid. lb Taploca Flour, high grade bags. lb Medium grade, bags. lb Low grade, bags. lb Turkey Red Oll, bbls. lb Yolk Oll, bbls. lb	.03 :	.03 %
	Valle All bble	.00	95
- 1	TOIK UII, DDIN	:	.30

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Crude Dru	gs	Bamboo Brier Root, bags B Barberry Bark, tree bales b Bayberry Bark, bales b	.08 : .20 :	.08 .21	Cantharides, Russian, cases Ib Powdered, boxes Ib	3.25 : 3.60 :	3.65
		Wax, bbls	.25 :	.26	Caraway Seed, African bags D	101/	***
Accroides Gum, yel,	.18 : .20				Dutch, 100 lb bags	.191/4:	.20
ACONITE Leaves, bales	: .25	Belladonna Leaves, bales Ib	.12 :	.13	Cardamom, bleached cases Ib	.73 :	1.15
Aconite Root, USP bags ID	.23 : .25	Root, bags	.12 :	.14	Decorticated, cases	.61 :	.63
Agar Agar, 1, 200 h bales h	1.57 : 1.60	Bees Wax, white bbls	.30 :	.32	Green, grinding, bags	.65 :	.66
No. 2, bales	:	Yellow, refined bbls	.23 :	.24	Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags Ib	.45 :	.48
No. 3, bales	1.45 : 1.50	Crude, bags	.20 :	.22	No. 1 N Country bags B	.40 :	.43
		Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes 10	1.40 :	1.60	No. 2 N Country bags ID	.23 :	.25
Agarie, white, cases	20 . 25	Sumatra, 80 lb boxes	.46 :	.47	No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags Ib	.20 :	.21
Almonds, bitter bags bxs b	.30 : .35	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags lb	.17 :	.18	No. 3 Chalky, bags	.16%:	.17
Sweet, bags	.40 : .45	Beth Root, bags	.15 :	.16	Cascara Amarga, 150 lb baleslb	.32 :	.33
Meal, tins, boxes	.28 : .30	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales Ib	.30 :	.31	Cascara Sagrada, bales	.111/2:	.14
Aletris Root, bags	.55 : .60	Tree, bales	.15 :	.16	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales To	.30 :	.35
Alkanet Root, bags	.08 : .09			.15	Siftings, bbls	.20 :	.25
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 lb bblslb	.70 : .75	Blood Root, bags	.14 :	.25	Cassia Buds, 66 lb caseslb		
Cape, 400 lb caseslb	.0714: .08	Blueflag Root, bags	.23 :	.11	China, select, mats cases Ib	.14 :	.15
Curacao, 100 lb cases	.06 : .06				Saigon, assort, bales	.25 :	.25%
Socotrine, whole 100 lb es lb	.28 : .30	Borage Flowers, bales	.28 :	.30	Cassia Fistula, baskets	.08 :	
Althea Root, cut cases	.14 : .15	Bryonia Root, bags	.10 :	.12		.03 :	.081/
Whole bags	. 0.00	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 h			Castor Beans, bags		4.00
Ambergris, black boxesos	. 00 00	- bales	1.00 :	1.02	Catechu Gum, bags	:	.10
Grey, boxes0z	: 28.00	Less bales	1.05 :	1.10	Catnip Herb, bales	***	
Ammoniac, tears bags	1.40 : 1.50	Long, bales	:	***		.10 :	.18
Angelica Root, dom bags D	.15 : .16	Buckthorn Bark, bales	.07%:	.08	Celery Seed, 220 b bagsb	.20 :	.201/
Angostura Bark, bags	.14 : .15			.22	Ceresin Wax, white bags Ib	.081/4:	.09
Anise, Levant bags	.17 : .17	Burdock Root, bags	.20 :	.22	Yellow, 200 lb bags	.07%:	.083
Star, cases	.14%: .15	Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 b stands		.05	CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman		
Spanish, bags	.18 : .18	7	:		bales	.75 :	.80
Annato Seed, bags	.03 : .03		.18 :	.20	Hung. cases bales	.22 :	.23
ARABIC GUM, 200 m cases m	.25 : .27	Calamus Root, bleached cases To	.40 :	.42	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls Ib	.06 :	.07
Seconds, 250 lb bags lb	.20 : .22	Unbleached, bags	.10 :	.11	Wood, powd bbls	.04 :	.04 1/6
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls. lb	.151/2: .16	Calendula Petals, imp. bales To	:	.40	Chestnut Bark, bags	.07 :	.08
Powd., USP 300 lb bbls lb	.20 : .22	Calisaya Bark, bales	.12 :	.14	Herb, bales	.06 :	.0834
Areca Nuts, 150 lb bags lb	.09 : .10	Camphor, see Chemicals			Chicle Gum, bags	.70 :	.75
Powd., 200 m bbls	.12 : .14	Canary Seed, Morocco bags In	.06 :	.061/2	Chiretta, bales	.13	.14
Arnica Flowers, bales lb	.10 : .10	South American, bags	.04%:	.04 %	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales. ID	.50 :	.55
Root, bags	: .50	Candelila Wax, bags	:	.35	Broken, bales	.10 :	.12
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls Ib	.05 : .06	Canella Alba Bark, bales Ib	.45 :	.47	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond Ib	.16 :	.21
St. Vincent, powd. bbls Ib	.07%: .08				Civet. Abyssin hornsos		
Asafetida, USP, 250 lb cases lb	.35 : .38	Cannabis, true imp. bags Ib American (no assay) bales Ib	.35	6.00		2.75 :	2.85
Powd., 50 m brs	.60 : .62	USP, bales		1.25	Clover Tops, bags	.291/2:	.30
BALM GILEAD BUDS. bags To	.43 : .48	Cantharides, Chinese cases Ib	1.05	1.10	Amboynas, bales		
Balmony Herb, bales	.14 : .15			1.25	Penang, bales	••••	***
Dermont Held, Deres	.1210	Powd., boxes	:	1,25	remang, Daies	:	





Cochineal, USP boxes	.35 :	.45	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags Ib		Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales Ib		: .12
Coca Leaves, Huanuco bags Ib	:	***	Flowers, bales		Guaiae Gum, 800 m cases m		.60
Truxillo, bags	:	.50	Doggrass Root, USP cut bags Ib	.09 : .10	Guarana, tins, cases	.60	: .75
Cohosh Root, Black bags Ib	.08 :	.081/2	Dragons Blood, mass cases Ib Reeds, boxes Ib	.60 : .62 .90 : .95	HELLEBORE ROOT.		
Colchicum Root, bags	.0814:	.09	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags	.33 : .34	Black, pwd. bbls		: .15
Seed, bags	.12 :	.13	Elecampane Root, bags	.09 : .10	White, bags		: .11
Colombo Root, whole bags ID	.03 :	.04	Elder Flowers, bales	.20 : .22	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)	.12	: .13
Colocynth, apples cases bbls Ib	.20 :	.22	Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases lb	.10 : .12	bags	.60	: .62
Pulp, USP bales	.30 :	.35	Elm, select 5 b bundles cases. b Grinding, bags	.27 : .28	Hemp Seed, Manchurlan bags ID	.03%	.0436
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	.07 :	.01%	Powdered, bbls	.14 : .17	Chilian, bags	***	* ***
Comfrey Root, bags	.20 :	.21	ERGOT, 150-200 m bags m	.58 : .60	Henbane Leaves, bales	.42	.45
Condurango Bark, bales Ib Conium Seeds, bags Ib	.07 :	.08	Eucalyptus Leaves, bales ID	.05 : .051/2	Powdered	.25	.28
Copaiba Balsam Para 80 lb cases lb	.24 :	.25	Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags. D Euphorbium Gum, cases D	.14 : .15	Honey, Calif. 120 b cases b	.11	.12
S. Amer. 80 m cases	.29 :	.30	Powdered, boxes	: .40	Hops, N. Y. prime bales B Pacific Coast prime bales B	.18	.25
Copal Gum	.12 :	.15	Fennel Seed, French bags Ib	.121/2: .13	Horehound Herb, bales	.09	.091/6
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags D	:		German, bags	.20 : .22	Horsetail Rush, bags	.14	.15
Morocco, bags	.12%:	.1314	Flax Seed, whole 180 lb bblsea. Ground, 180 lb bbls	12.00 : 12.25	INDIA GUM, see Karaya		
Corn Silk, bales	.051/4:	.08	Foenugreek Seed, 200 m bags m	.05%: .06%	Insect Flowers, open whole bales. Ib Closed whole, bales Ib		.50
Cotton Root Bark, bales ID	.13 :	.14	Fir Balsam, Canada cansgal		Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls lb	.51	
Cramp Bark, so-called bales Ib	.08 :	.09	Oregon, bbls. cansgal.		Plowers and stems, 50 p. c. 200 lb bbls	.31	.33
True, bags	.40 :	.42	Fringe Tree Bark, bags	.031/2: .04	Ipecac Root Cartagena bags ID	.01	1.55
Cranesbill Root, bags	.12 :	.131/	GALANGAL ROOT, bagsD	.07 : .08	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes. lb	1.75	
CUBEB BERRIES, XX bagsTo Powdered, boxesTo	.82½: .85 :	.8714	Gambier Gum, bags	.07 : .071/2	Rio Whole, bags	1.75	1.55
Cumin Seed, Levant bags Ib	:		Galbanum Gum, cans ID	1.20 : 1.35	Isinglass, American, 130 b cs Ib	.65	.70
Moroeco, bags	.30 :	.31	Gamboge Gum, 160 lb caseslb Gelsemium Root, bagslb	1.08 : 1.15	Russian, (Beluga) bxs etns Ib		
Culvers Root, bags	:	.25	Gentian Root, bags	.0814: .1014	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales Ib	.28 :	.29
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps Ib	.19 :	.20	Ginger. African, bags	.1016: .11	Jalap Root, whole 150 lb bagslb Powdered, USP 250 lb bblslb	.27	.30
Jewelers, large, straps ID	.45 :	.50	Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls fb	.33 : .43	Japan Wax, 224 b casesb	.1514:	
French, straps	:	.20	Cochin, ABC & lemon, bagsIb	.12 : .12 1/2	Job's Tears, white bags	.08 :	.09
Powdered, boxes D	:	.14	Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags ID	7.50 : 10.00	Juniper Berries. 125 b bags b	.03 :	3.25
Damar Gum, 136 h cases lb	.32 :	.34		12.00 : 15.00	Kamala, boxes	3.20 :	3.20
Damiana Leaves, bales ID Dandelion Root, Imp. bags ID	.101/4:	.11	Southern Wild, bags B	9.00 : 11.00	Kava Kava Root, bags	.16 :	.17
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales ID	.07%:	.08	Golden Seal Root, bags	3.30 : 3.35 3.60 : 3.75	Kino Gum, black cases	***	.50
Digitalis Leaves, bales	.06%:	.07	Powdered, boxes	3.60 : 3.75 .12 : .13	Kola Nuts, 150 lb bagslb Kousso Flowers, bagslb	.05	2.50
Dill Seed, bags	.10 :	.101/	Grand or reserved bagainst the		Propose Lineral againment		2.30

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LARY CLIPPER BOOT 1			. M. J. and C. Danker, Man.	1000 . 1700	B. A. L		40
LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags ID	.55 :	.60	Musk, pods Cabardine tinsoz.		Patchouli Leaves, bales D	.25 : .09%:	.10
Larkspur Seed, bags	.25 :	.26	Grain Cab		Pepper, black Sing, bagsIb White, bagsIb	.12%:	.13
Laurel Leaves, bales	.0416:	.05	Tonquin				
Lavender Flowers, bales ID	.35 :	.40	Synthetic, see Chemicals.	33.00 ; 30.00	Peppers, red Mombasa bags Ib	.30 :	.31
Leeches, tubsPer 100	9.00 :	9.50	Musk Root, Russian bags Ib	:	Cherries, bags	.16%:	.17
Lemon Peel, bags	.08 :	.081/4	Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags Ib	.0736: .08	Bombay, bags	.15 :	.154
Licorice Boot, Russian cut Ib			Bombay, brown	.0614: .0614	Japan, bags	.37 :	.38
Spanish, natural bales Ib	.09	.10	California, brown	.07%: .08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales Ib	.18 :	.20
Powdered, bbls,	.09 :	.10	Yellow	: .08	Peru Balsam, 120 lb kegslb	1.75 :	1.80
Selected, 2 & 5 D bundles D	.18%:	.25	Chinese, yellow	.04 : .04 1/4	Pichi Leaves, bags		.18
Cuttings, 125 lb bags lb	.09 :	.10	English, yellow	.08 : .09	Pimento, select bags	.041/4:	.045
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales D	.05 :	.06	Dutch, yellow	.08 : .081/4	Pink Root, true bags	.0272	.95
Lime Juice, clarified bblsgal	.50 :	.60	Danish, yellow	.07%: .09	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch		.00
	.00 :		Myrrh Gum, select 200 h cs h	.50 : .55	Pleurisy Root, bags	.22 :	.23
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales in	:	.30	Sorts, cases	.45 : .48	Plantain Leaves, bales, ID	:	.15
Without Leaves, bales fb	:	.30	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags ID	.16 : .17	Poke Berries, bags	:	.16
Liverwort Leaves, bales Ib	:	.25	Aleppy, bags	.13 : .14	Poke Root, bags	.07 :	.073
Lobelia Herb, bales	.10 :	.12			Demonstrate Deals of sect hom the	:	.30
Lobelia Seed, bags	:	.70	Nutmegs, 110s cases	.22 : .221/2	Of Fruit, bags	:	.30
Lovage Root, bags	.30 :	.35	75s 80s cases	.25 : .25 1/2	Description and ham the	.30 :	.35
Lupulin, boxes	1.25 :	1.30	Nux Vomica Buttons, bags lb	.07 : .071/2	Poppy Seed, Dutch bags	.1116:	.12
Lycopodium, 88 m cs	.72 :	.75	Powdered, 200 lb bblslb	.10%: .11	German, bags	.11%:	.12
			OAK BARK, red bags	.05 : .06	Turkish, bags	.06 :	.08
MACE, Siauw, No. 1 cases Ib	.41%:	.42	White, bags	.05 : .06	Blue Indian, bags	.08 :	.083
Banda, No. 1 cases	.44 :	.45	Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases. lb	.10%: .11	White Indian, bags	.07 :	.073
Batavia, cases	.36 :	.37	Tears, 280 m cases	.14%: .15	Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags Ib	.14 :	.145
Malva Flowers, blue bales Ib	.35 :	.38	No. 1, all white, 280 lb		Northern, bags	.14	.143
Black, bales	.95 :	1.00	cases	.24 : .30			
Manna, large flake cases To	.65 :	.70	Opium, gum USP cases	: 6.75	Prickly Ash Berries, bags Ib	.13 :	.15
Small flake, cases	.38 :	.40	Granular, cans	: 7.75	Prince's Pine, bales	.14 :	.15
Sorts, cases	.36 :	.37	Powdered, USP cans	: 7.75	Pulsatilla Herb, bags	*** 1	.40
Mandrake Root, bags	.17 :	.13	Orange Flowers, cases	: 1.00	Pumpkin Seed, bags	.14 :	.18
Mastic Gum, 120 D cases D	.60 :	.65	Orange Peel, bitter bags Ib	.05%: .08	QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	.07%:	.08
			Sweet, bags	.05 : .05%		.06 :	.067
Mezereon Bark, bags	.11 :	.12	Orris Root Florentine bold bags Ib	.07 : .08	Quince Seed, bags	:	
Matico Leaves, bales	.18 :	.20	Verona, bags	.05 : .06	RAPE SEED, South Amer, bags In	.06%:	.074
Marjoram Leaves, German bales Ib	.221/4:	.23 1/2	Powdered, 200 m bbls m	.08 : .09	Dutch, bags	.08%:	.084
French, bales	.131/4:	.16	Fingers, cases	.75 : .80	Japanese, small, bags	.06%:	.07%
Millet Seed, dom, yellow bags To	.031/4:	.06	Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags. In	.22 : .24	Raspberries, dried boxes Ib	.35 :	.40
Montan, Wax, crude bags D	.04%:	.05	Green, hard bags	.25 : .26	Red Saunders	.18 :	.20
			Refined, yellow bags	:	Rhatany Root, bags	.10 :	11
Bleached	.07	.08	PAPRIKA, bags	.16 : .24	RHUBARB, H. D. cases	.44 :	.47
Irish, bleached bales D		.09	Pareira Brava Root, bags ID	.23 : .25	Powdered, 200 lb bbls	.50 :	.52
		.60	Parsley Seed, bags	.08 : .00	Rosemary Leaves, bales	.03 :	.04
Mullein Flowers, tins	.55 :	.00	ratatel peer, name	.0000	I monoment, meaning, parent title to		



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Samples and quotations on reque

GUASTI-FINCH CHEMICAL COMPANY Manufacturers

East 26th Street

Los Angeles, California

Rosemary Flowers, cases bales fb	.28 : .30	Snake Root, Canada natural bags. Ib	:	.35	Tragancanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon,		
Rose Petals, pale		Stripped, bags	.48 :	.50	200 m esm	1.80 :	1.85
Red	: .65	SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 D			No. 2 to No. 6, cases ID	1.00 :	1.50
Rue Herb, bales	.25 : .30	bales	.0634:	.07	Powdered, 50 lb boxes	1.00 :	1.50
SABADILLA SEED, bags ID	.12 : .13	Cut, 125-175 lb bags lb	.0734:	.08	Turkish, cases	.75 :	
Powder, boxes		Crushed, 200 m bbls	.081/4:	.09	Turmeric Root, Madras bags ib	.07 :	.07%
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales Ib	1.40 : 1.45	Powdered, 200 lb bbls	.12 :	.13	Aleppy, bags	.06%:	.0614
Valencia 1 D cans D		Spearmint Leaves, American bales. Ib	.23 :	.24		0514:	.06
Sage. Dalmatian bales Ib	.051/2: .061	Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases Ib	.86 :	.37	Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs. lb Artificial, 80 lb cases	.28 :	.30
Greek, bales	.031/4: .04	Spikenard Root, bags	.15 :	.16	Spirits, see Naval Stores	.091/4:	.12
Spanish, bales	.03 : .04	Spruce Gum, boxes	1.00 :	1.50			
Sandalwood, chips bags Ib	: .35				UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias True, see Aletria	,	
Ground, bags	: .40	Squaw Vine, bales	.17 :	.18	Uva Ursi Leaves, bales	0574	
Sandarac Gum, 300 lb bblslb	.23 : .25	Squill Root, white bags	.04 :	.0434		.05%:	
-		Stavesacre Seed, bags	.29 :	.30	VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags. Ib Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases. Ib	.12 :	.14
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales Ib	.50 : .52 .24 : .25	Stillingia Root, bags	.09 :	.09 14	Cuts, cases		7.25
Mexican, bales	.10 : .14	Stone Root, bags	.09 :	.10	Bourbon, cases	2.75 :	3.25
Select, bales	.20 : .22				South American, cases ID	7.00 :	7.25
Savory Leaves, bales	.0914: .10	Storax, liquid artif	.70 :	1.00	Tahiti, yellow label cases To	1.80 :	2.00
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags Ib	.12 : .13	Gen. USP	.90 :		Green Label cases	1.80 :	2.00
Scammony Resin, boxes D	1.00 : 1.10	St. Ignatius Beans, bags D	*** :	.23	Violet Flowers, bags	.70 :	.75
Scammony Root, bags	.05 : .08	St. John's Bread, bags	.05 :	.06	WAHOO BARK, of root bags To	:	1.25
Senega Root, bags	.75 : .80	Stramonium Leaves, bales 10	.07%:	.08	Of Tree, bags	.25 :	.26
SENNA, Alex, 150 m cases m	.32 : .35	Stramonium Seed, bags 10	.18 :	.14	White Pine Bark, rossed, bags ID	.06 :	.07
Half Leaf, 350 lb bales lb	.14 : .17	Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus Ib	:		White Poplar Bark, bags Ib	.04 :	.05
Siftings, 400 lb bales lb	.09 : .09%	Kombe, bags	:	.35	Wild Cherry Bark, thin green	'	
Powdered, 200 h bbls h	.12 : .13	Sunflower Seed, domestic bags Ib	.07 :	.0734	Thick Rossed, bales ID	.10 :	.13
Tinnevelly, job. 350 lb bales. Ib	.10 : .14	South American, bags	.05%:	.061/2	Thin Natural, bales	.06%:	.07
Grinding, 350 m bales m	.05 : .08				Thick Natural, bales	.08 :	.081/2
Pods, 350 m bales	.051/4: .07	TAGALDER BARK, bags To	.05 :	.05 1/2	Willow, bark bags	.0475:	
Powdered, 200 B bbls B		Tamarinds, bbls	.05 :	.051/2	White, bags	•••	.06
Serpentaria Root, bags	.85 : .00	Kegsper keg	2.75 :	3.00		:	.15
Shellac, T.N., bags	.70 : .72	Tansy Herb, bales	.14 :	.16	Witch Hazel Bark, bags ID Witch Hazel Leaves, bales ID	• • • •	.08
Superfine Orange, bags	.75 : .80	Tar. Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls. gal.	1.60 :	1.75	Worm Seed, American bags D	***	.09
D. C., bags	.98 : 1.00	Thus Gum, bbls100 lb	4.50 :	6.00	Levant bags	3.20 :	.11
V. S. O., cases	.98 : 1.00	Thyme, Spanish bales ID	.07%:	.08	Wormwood Herb, imported bales. Ib		3.25
Pwd. reg., 350 D bbls D	.80 : .82 .78 : .80	French, bales	.0914:	.09%	Yacca Gum, red	.10 :	.13
Regular Bleached, 350 h bbls h	.78 : .80 .82 : .84	Tillia .See Linden	we .	90	Ground 1b	.04 :	.04 34
Bone Dry, 350 h bblsh		Tolu Balsam, 90 lb caseslb	.75	.80		.051/2:	.06%
Sideritis Herb, cut bags Ib	.14%: .16	Tonka Beans, Angostura cases Ib	2.00 :	2.25	YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags ID	:	.12
Simaruba Bark, bales		Para, cases	.80 :	.85	Yerba Santa, bags	***	.20
Skullcap Leaves, bales	.03 : .04	Surinam, cases	.85 :		Zedoary Root, bags	.10 :	.11
atoe Derites, Diago	.0008	,			2000, bags	.10 :	.11

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Essential O	ils	Copaiba, USP 50 lb timlb Coriander, USP 1 lb botlb	22.00	: .45 : 23.00	Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb tinslb French, 1 lb betlb	1.60 : 1.75 7.50 : 8.00
13 Plate- From # B Lat- B	400 - 405	Croton, USP 25 lb tinslb		: 1.10	Pimento, 25 lb tins	1.75 : 1.90
Almond, Bitter USP 5 lb botslb		Cubebs, USP 5 lb botlb		: 6.25	Pinus Sylvestris, 25 D tins D	
Bitter ff PA 5 lb bots lb		Cumin, 1 lb bot		: 12.00	Pumilio, USP 25 lb tinslb	. 0.00
Artificial. (See Benzaldehyde-		Dill, 1 b bot		: 5.00	Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 on page.cz	
Sweet, 56 lb canslb Peach Kernel, 55 lb tinslb		Erigeron, 20 lb tinslb	1.15	: 1.25	Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkgsos	5.50 : 6.50 2.00 : 3.00
	.25 : .27	EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP			Artificial, 1 b bot	.50 : .55
Apricot, see Peach Kernel	FE . 00	56 lb cs	.40	: .45	Bosemary, USP 2714b tins b	.40 : .50
Amber, crude 25 lb tinslb Rectified, 25 lb tinslb	.75 : .80	Fennel USP, 25 lb tins	1.40	: 1.50	Tech , 27 1/2 lb tins lb	4.25 : 4.50
		Geranium, Algerian 25 lb tinslb		: 9.50	Rue, 1 b bot b	6.75 : 7.00
Angelica Root, 1 h both		Bourbon, 25 fb tins fb	5.00	: 5.75	Sandalwood, E Ind USP 40 lb cases lb	4.00 : 4.10
Seed, 1 lb bot		Turkish, 28 lb tins	4.50	: 5.00	W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 lb tins. lb	.85 : .90
USP 50 m tins	.50 : .55 .55 : .60	Ginger, 1 lb bot	5.25	: 5.50	Sassafras, USP 50 m cans m	.42 : .45
Bay, 25 lb tinslb		Gingergrass, 28 h tinsh	2.75	: 3.00	Artificial, 63 lb cans, 1000 lb drs. lb	3.75 : 4.00
Bergamot, USP 25 lb copperslb		Hemlock, 50 m cans	1.15	: 1.25	Savin, 5 m tins	2.50 : 2.60
Artificial, 25 b cansb	2.25 : 2.50	Juniper Berries, USP 25 th tins To	1.00	: 1.20	Spearmint, USP 60 lb cases lb	1.15 : 1.25
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb botlb		Wood, 50 lb tins	.50	: .60	Spruce, 50 h tins	8.50 : 9.00
Crude, 50 m tins		Lavender, USP, 28 to tins lb	2.75	: 3.75	Tansy Amer., 20 h tinsh	.24%: .26
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tinslb	2.40 : 2.65	Spike, Spanish 50 lb cans lb	.70	: .80	Tar, 50 gal. bblsgai.	
Cajuput, native 50 lb tins lb	.75 : .80	LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 lb tins lb	.67	: .80	Refined, USP 25 fb tins fb	.90 : 1.00
Cade, USP 25 to tins	.50 : .55	American, USP, 25 m tins m	.70	: .75	Thyme, red, USP 25 lb tinslb White, USP 25 lb tinslb	1.00 : 1.15
USP, 5 lb bot	.60 : .65	Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans lb	.75	: .85	Crude, 110 m drums	.85 : .90
Calamus, 5 lb bot	4.25 : 4.75	Limes, express 25 b tins b	2.00	: 2.25	Vetivert, Bourbon 1 bot b	5.00 : 6.00
Camphor, heavy, 1000 lb drums lb	.111/4: .12	Distilled 25 lb tins	.50	: .55	Java, 1 m bot	25.00 : 28.00
Japanese, white, 72 h cases h	.16 : .18	Linaloe, Mex. 80 lb cases lb	2.15	: 2.35	Wine, heavy 1 b bot	: 2.75
Chinese, white 1000 lb drums. lb	.16 : .18	Mace, distilled 50 lb ting lb	.95	: 1.05		
Cananga, Native 25 lb tins lb	2.25 : 2.50	Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals			WINTERGREEN,	2.00 : 3.00
Rectified, 25 lb tins	2.50 : 2.75	Mustard, USP, 1 h bot		: 17.00	Sweet bch, 25 m tins	4.00 : 7.00
Caraway, USP rec. 25 lb tins lb	4.25 : 4.50	Artif., USP, 5 m bot	2.50	: 2.75	Synthetic, USP 50 lb cases lb	: .44
Crude, 50 lb tins	:	100 m cases		: 2.30	Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 h tins. h	3.00 ; 3.25
Cardamon, USP 1 lb bot lb		Neroli, Bigarade, 1/2 and 1 lb bot. lb	75.00	:100.00	Wormwood, dom., 25 lb tinslb	8.75 : 9.25
Carvol, 5 lb bot	7.00 : 7.25	Petale, 1 lb bot lb	90.00	:115.00	Ylang Ylang. Bourbon 10 lb tins. lb	8.00 : 9.00
CASSIA, 75-80 p c 66 lb cases. lb	1.35 : 1.40	Artificial, 1 D bot	10.00	: 25.00	Manila, 1 D bot D	
Redistilled, USP 50 m cans m	1.65 : 1.75	Nutmeg, USP, 25 lb tins lb	.85	: 1.00	Artificial, 1 b bot	10.00 : 12.00
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins lb	.85 : 1.00	Orange, bitter 25 h tins h	1.90	: 2.00	Artificial, 110 Dot.	
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb drums. lb	.25 : .26	Sweet, W. Ind., 25 lb tinslb	2.35	: 2.50	OLEORESIN	18
Celery, 1 lb bot lb		Italian, 25 lb cop	2.50	2.75	Aspidium, USP 1 D bet D	2.75 : 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb bot lb		American, 25 lb tins lb	2.90	: 3.00	Capsicum, USP, 5 lb bot	2.65 : 2.75
Leaf. 5 lb bot lb	: 2.00	Origanum, 50 D cans Ib	.25	: .30	Cubeb, USP 1 m bot	5.35 : 5.50
CITRONELLA, Ceylon, 400 th drs. To	.46%: .48	Parsley, 170 bot	5.00	: 5.50	Ginger, 5 lb bot	2.50 : 2.65
50 lb tins	.48%: .52	Patchouli, 5 m bot	8,25	: 8.75	Malefern, See Aspidium	
Java, 400 lb drums	.70 : .75	Pennyroyal, dom 25 h tins h	1.95	: 2.25	Mullein (so-called) 1 b bot b	: 1.50
50 lb tins	.75 : .80	Imported, 25 lb tins lb	1.65	: 1.75	Orris, 1 lb bot	: 18.00
Cloves, USP, 50 lb cans lb	2.00 : 2.10	PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases lb	2.60	: 2.70	Pepper, black, USP, 1 b bot D	3.50 : 4.00
6 lb botlb	2.10 : 2,20	Redist., USP, 60 m casesm	2.85	: 3.00	Vanilla, 1 D bot	9.00 ; 9.50

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NATURAL DERIVATI	VES			Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drums. lb	.50	: .60
Anethol, 2 h both	1.60		2.00	Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans lb 2.75 : 3.00 Cans 50 lb	.55	: .60
Borneol, 1 m botm		:	3.50	Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1 h bot. h 15.00 : 16.00 Imported, 25 h cansh	.70	: .75
		•			1.75	: 2.00
Citronellal, 1 b botb		:	2.25	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 h both 3.75 : 4.00 VANILIN, USP, 400 oz cansoz	.43	: .45
CITRAL, 25 m cans	2.80		3.25	CITRONELLOL, 11b bot1b 8.00 : 12.00 Cans, 16 oz., 80 oz0z	.45	: .46
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 D cans ID	.80		.85	COUMARIN, 25 m cans m 4.00 : 4.25 Second Hands, cais 07	.43	.41
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans lb	3.25		3.50	Diethyl Phthalate, 25 m cans 90 : 1.00 Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate Diphenyloxide, 25 m tins 70 .85 : .90 Vara Yara, 1 m cans	2.00	: 2.50
				Diphenyloxide, 25 lb tins lb .85 : .90 Yara Yara, 1 lb cans02 Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 lb bot lb .45 : .50	2.00	. 2.50
Geraniol, 50 h cansh	2.25		3.00			
Pure, 5 lb bot	3.75	:	4.00	Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot lb 1.85 : 2.00 PERFUMERS' SUNDRIE	63	
Iso-Eugenol, 1 m bot	4.25		4.50	Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 m bot m 5.00 : 5.50 Almond Meal, 25 m cans m	.28	: .35
Linalcol, 5 h bot h		:	5.00	Ethyl Formate. 5 D bot D 1.00 : 1.10 Ambergris, black, bxsoz		: 8.00
MENTHOL, 60 D cases D				Ethyl Valerate, 57b bot Th 4.50 : 4.75 Ambergris, gray, bxs0z		: 28.00
		:	7.00	Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 m cases m	.24	: .25
Less cases, 5 lb cans	7.25	:	7.50	Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb 5.00 : 5.75 South American, 80 lb cases lb	.29	: .30
Rhodinol, 1 m bot	15.00		16.00		1.70	: 1.75
SAFROL, 60 m cans m	.55		.60	Indol. CP, 10z bot	1.40	: 1.60
Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans lb				Benzoin Gum, Siam, Oxs		: 4.00
Cor, 10 ib Cansib	4.00	:	4.15		.04	04 1/4
PVNTHPT10 ADAMA				Linalyl Acetate, 1 m bot m 8.00 : 9.00 Chalk, precip, light, 175 m bbls. m Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans. gal	1.15	: 1.25
SYNTHETIC AROMAT				Linalyl Benzoate, 1 m bot m 13.00 : 14.00 Cherry Absorbe homes	2.65	: 2.80
Acetaldehyde, 50 % sol pure, 5 lb bot. lb	1.75		2.00	METHYL ANTHRANILATE, 1 D bot. D 4.00 : 5.00 Labdanum, 5 lb bot D		: 8.00
Acetophenone CP, 1 h bot h	4.00			Methyl Cinnamate, 1 b bot b 5.50 : 5.75 Lanolin hydrous, 350 b bbls b	.18	20
Amen' Asstate	4.00	:	4.25	Methyl Paracresol, 1 lb bot lb 8.00 : 9.00 Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls lb	.22	: .24
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cans.gal	5.00		6.00	METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 500 m Musk pods, Cabardine, tinsos 1	6.00	: 17.00
Amyl Butyrate, 1 10 bot 10	2.00	:	2.10	Tonguin, tins02 2	2.00	: 25.00
Amyl Formate, 1 m bot m	1.75		2.00	To B	5.00	: 26.00
AMYL SALICYLATE, 100 m cbys. m	1.25			Tonguin, tins	5.00	: 38.00
Anisie Aldehyde, 1 m bot m			1.40	Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	-00	. 10
BENTAL DELIVER TIE DOL	4.00	:	4.50		.09	: .10
						: .10
BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 40 Ib cbys Ib	1.40	:	1.50	Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans lb 14.00 : 15.00 Verona, bbls		
FFC, 40 m cbys	1.40	:	1.70		.08	: .09
FFC, 40 B cbys		:		Musk Ketone, 1 lb cans lb 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch, 140 lb bgs lb		: 1.50
FFC, 40 lb cbyslb Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate	1.60	:	1.70	Musk Ketone, 1 m cans m 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch, 140 m bgs m Musk Xylene, 5 m cans m 3.00 : 3.25 Rose Water, 5 gal cbysgal	.08 1.25	: 1.50
Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate Benzyl Acetate, 100 m chysm	1.60	:	1.70	Musk Ketone, 1 Ib cans. Ib 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch, 140 Ib bgs. Ib Musk Xylene, 5 Ib cans. Ib 3.00 : 3.25 Rose Water, 5 gal cbys. gal Nerolin, 1 Ib cans. Ib 2.00 : 2.50 Sandalwood chips, powd, bags. Ib	.08 1.25 .35	: 1.50 : .40
FFC, 40 h cbysh Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzonte Benzyl Acetate, 100 h cbysh Benzyl Alcohol, 5 h both	1.40 1.25	:	1.70 1.50 1.50	Musk Ketone 1 ID cans ID 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch 140 ID bgs ID Musk Xylene 5 ID cans ID 3.00 : 3.25 Rose Water 5 gal cbys gal Nerolin 1 ID cans ID 2.00 : 2.50 Sandalwood chips powd bags ID Phenylacetaldehyde 1 ID bot To 5 9.00 Saponin 5 b tins ID	.08 1.25 .35 1.50	: 1.50 : .40 : 1.75
FFC, 40 lb ctys	1.40 1.25 1.90	* * * *	1.70 1.50 1.50 2.00	Musk Ketone, 1 Ib cans. Ib 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch, 140 Ib bgs. Ib Musk Xylene, 5 Ib cans. Ib 3.00 : 3.25 Rose Water, 5 gal cbys. gal Nerolin, 1 Ib cans. Ib 2.00 : 2.50 Sandalwood chips, powd, bags. Ib	.08 1.25 .35 1.50	: 1.50 : .40 : 1.75 : 40.00
FFC, 40 b cbys	1.40 1.25 1.90 2.10	:	1.70 1.50 1.50 2.00 2.20	Musk Ketone, 1 Ib cans. Ib 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch, 140 Ib bgs. Ib Musk Xylene, 5 Ib cans. Ib 3.00 : 3.25 Rose Water, 5 gal cbys. gal Nerolin, 1 Ib cans. Ib 2.00 : 2.50 Sandalwood chips, powd, bags. Ib Phenylacetic Acid, 1 Ib bot. Ib 3.00 : 4.00 Talc Italian, 220 Ib bgs. ton 3	.08 1.25 .35 1.50 0.00	: 1.50 : .40 : 1.75
FFC, 40 lb ctys	1.40 1.25 1.90	* * * *	1.70 1.50 1.50 2.00	Musk Ketone 1 lb cans lb 12.50 : 13.00 Rice Starch 140 lb bgs lb Musk Xylene 5 lb cans lb 3.00 : 3.25 Rose Water 5 gal cbyz gal Nerolin 1 lb cans lb 2.00 : 2.50 Sandalwood chips powd bags lb Phenylacetaldehyde 1 lb bot lb 7.50 : 9.00 Saponin 5 lb tins lb	.08 1.25 .35 1.50 0.00 0.00	: 1.50 : .40 : 1.75 : 40.00

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Chem. Nat. Jks., Rotterdam; 100 csks.
Chem. Nat. Jks.

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BARIUM—Carbonate, 80 csl.s., Order, Hamburg; Co., Middlesborough; Nitrate, 82 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 2,100 bbls., Monmouth Chem. Co., Hamburg; 2,100 bbls., Monmouth Chem. Co., Hamburg; 2,100 bbls., Monmouth Chem. Co., Hamburg; 2,100 bbls., Mech. & Metals Nat. Bk., Hamburg; 3,000 bbls., Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; 2,100 bbls., Mech. & Metals Nat. Bk., Hamburg; 3,000 bbls., Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; 2,100 bbls., Mech. & Metals Nat. Bk., Hamburg; 3,000 bbls., Columbia Trust Co., Hamburg; 3,000 bbls., Columbia Respectively.

CANTHARIDES—1 kg., McKesson & Robbins, Hamburg; 1 csk., Amer. Exp. Co., Hamburg; 27 cs. Kuechler & Co., Trieste CAPSICUM—107 bls., Order, London CASEIN—417 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires CHALK—100 bgs., 1 rving Nat. Bk., Antwerp; 400 bgs., 400 bbls., Bankers Trust Co., Antwerp; 400 bg, Bank Belge pour l'Etranger, Antwerp; Precipitated 200 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Bristol CINCHONIDINE—20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

CINCHONIDINE—20 cs., R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam COCOA BUTTER—318 bgs., First Federal Foreign Blg. Ass'n, Rotterdam COLORS—1 kg., Carbic Color & Chem. Co. Rotterdam; 6 csks., 1 lug. H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 4 csks., 1 lug. H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 4 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 4 bbls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 40 pkgs., Ciba Co., Havre; 5 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co. Havre; 2 csks., Sandoz Chem. Wks., Antwerp; 3 cs., C. Hommel Co., Bremen; 5 pkgs., Van Oppen & Co., Genoa; 8 cs., E. C. Ballon, Hamburg; 8 csks., J. A. MeNulty, Liverpool; 2 cs., Van Oppen & Co., London; 4 bbls., Ital. Disc & Trust Co., Genoa; 22 cs., F. Drakenfeld & Co., Genoa; 22 cs., F. Drakenfeld & Co.,

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Co. Live-pool

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Aires
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& King Co., Hamburg; Lavender, 49 bgs.,
A. Joensson & Co., Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—250 bgs., L. A. Salomon
Reco. Resistal

& King Co., Hamburg; Lavender, 49 bgs., A. Joensson & Co., Marseilles
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J. Waddell & Co., Liverpool
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Co., Hamburg; 381icafluoride, 4 csks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg
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cakes, Nat. Oil Froducts, Inc., St. 30
bbla, Trades Oil Products, Inc., St. 30
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clive, 30 bbls, Privag St. Co, Tarragons; 77
cs. Order, Tarragons; 20
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CHEMICAL A. B. C. FOR INSURANCE COS.

The Compensation Inspection Rating Board has issued the following amendments to its manual having to do with the various chemical processes appearing in that volume:

Nitration—The process by means of which the radical (NO₂) is introduced into a compound so that it combines directly by means of its nitrogen with carbon. It is usually done in one of the following ways:

a. The substance is treated with a mixture of strong nitric and sulfuric acid, usually in an iron vessel called a nitrator.

b. The substance is added to sodium nitrate and strong sulfuric acid added, in a nitrator.

c. In some cases strong nitric acid alone is added to the substance to be nitrated.

d. In a few cases nitrous gases or sodium nitrate in acid solutions are used.

Distillation—The separation of the more volatile parts of a substance from those less volatile by vaporizing and subsequently condensing, as by heating in a retort or still and cooling in a receiver or worm.

Alkylation Under Pressure—The process of introducing a hydrocarbon radical (such as methyl CH₃, ethyl C₄H₅, butyl C₄H₉) into a compound in place of hydrogen. The alcohols, with hydrochloric acid, or methyl or ethyl chloride, also methyl or ethyl sulfate, are most commonly used, and the operation is frequently effected at elevated temperature under pressure in an autoclave.

Reduction of Organic Compounds Followed by Distillation—The process by which a compound is deprived wholly or partly of its oxygen. The reaction is usually effected by the addition of finely divided iron and a little hydrochloric, sulfuric or acetic acid. Sometimes with zinc and hydrochloric or sulfuric acid with sodium hyposulfite in neutral or fairly alkaline solution. Hydrogen is given off and the temperature raised. The mixture after completion of the reaction is sometimes distilled in the reducing vessel and in other cases removed to a still and then distilled.

Oxidation—The process of uniting or of causing a compound to unite with oxygen chemically. Some specific examples of oxidizing agents used are: Common perchlorate, sodium or potassium chlorates, perchloric acid, sodium or potassium, hypochlorites, chloride of lime, sodium or potassium permanganates, sodium peroxide, ammonium nitrate, sodium or potassium dichromates or chromates, hydrogen peroxide, air, nitric acid, concentrated sulfuric acid.

Halogenation—The introduction of a halogen (chlorine, bromide, fluorine, iodine) atom into a compound. This is usually brought about by direct treatment with chlorine, bromine, fluorine or iodine; also by these elements in the nascent condition (sodium hypochlorite and acid) sometimes by sulphuryl chloride, phosphorus chloride, etc.

Amidation—The process by which the amino group (NH₂) is introduced into a substance in place of an acidic hydroxyl group (OH). It is usually effected by one of the two following ways:

a. The compound is treated directly, generally under pressure, with ammonia or ammonium salts.

b. The compound is treated first with one of the phosphorus chlorides and then the resulting compound is treated with ammonium salts.

The Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Affentown, Pa., has awarded a contract for a new cement mill at Birmingham, Ala., to Dwight P. Robinson & Co., New York. The mill will have a capacity of 1,000,000 barels a year.

Books of Trade Interest

THE REIGN OF RUBBER. By William C. Geer, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. 8vo., 340 pages. The Century Co., New York.

The book is profusely illustrated and one could learn the story of the preparation, the uses and manufacture of rubber by glancing at the pictures, but it is necessary to read the text to appreciate the vast fund of information collected by the author and the logical arrangement in which he presents the facts. Beginning with the problems of the pioneer in the industry Mr. Geer treats of fundamental methods and machinery, the rubber man's cook-book, raw rubber, reclaiming waste, the chemistry of rubber mixtures, the bicycle tire, the pneumatic automobile tire, water-proof foot wear and clothing, belting, packing and hose, and the future of rubber.

The chemical trade will be interested in the chapters devoted to chemicals used in the rubber industry—zinc oxide, sulfur, carbon black, hexamethylenetetramine. The author tells how these are mixed with rubber and names the products for which they are needed in large quantities.

WHY MANUFACTURERS LOSE MONEY. By Robert Grimshaw.
Small 8vo., 163 pages. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.
The book gives the principal and many of the minor

The book gives the principal and many of the minor causes of loss in industrial undertakings. The author starts his work abruptly by dividing the chapters under the headings Financial, Commercial, Organizational, Accounting, Technical, Personal and Miscellaneous, and proceeds to explain the causes which lead to failure. The treatment is terse, practical and convincing. The statements are based on actual business experience and are made entertaining by references to sayings of well-known financiers and manufacturers. Credit, graft. market changes, bad investments, lack of organization, location of plant, raw materials, managerial inefficiency and conservation are discussed with vigor, and innumerable suggestions are made for correcting factory methods, saving waste and averting disaster during panic and depression.

LABOR PROBLEMS AND LABOR LEGISLATION. By John B. Andrews, Member of the President's Conference on Unemployment. Small 8vo., 135 pages. Published by American Association for Labor Legislation, New York.

The volume covers the question of distribution of labor, minimum wages, laws regulating hours of work, safety and health legislation, unions, strikes, lockouts, and the enforcement of the laws. The book is illustrated with original and novel pictures carrying convincing lessons in a single page—that fatigue lowers output; that safety first saves life and money; that protection against occupational diseases is a protection for the industry as well as the individual worker; and that cleanliness means better health.

"WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY." By A. Frederick Collins. 8vo., 304 pages. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, publishers.

An interesting story of some of the best known branches of chemistry for the benefit of young folks or the layman who has little or no knowledge of chemistry. The author, being a practical experimenter in chemistry, knows how to tell the reader in understandable language of the science of chemistry which has grown to such great importance in recent years. Many cuts and illustrations lend interest and clarity to the text.

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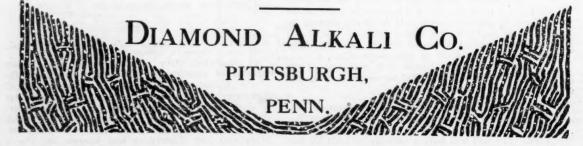
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CHEMIST—Mass. Inst. of Tech. 1922 graduate desires position as chemist or chemical engineer with an organic manufacturing firm. Experience as salesman and chemist. Salary no object. References. Box 250 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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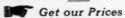
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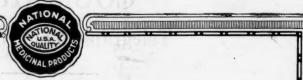
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